The OIL WEEKLY

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THE WEEK'S NEWS INTERPRETED

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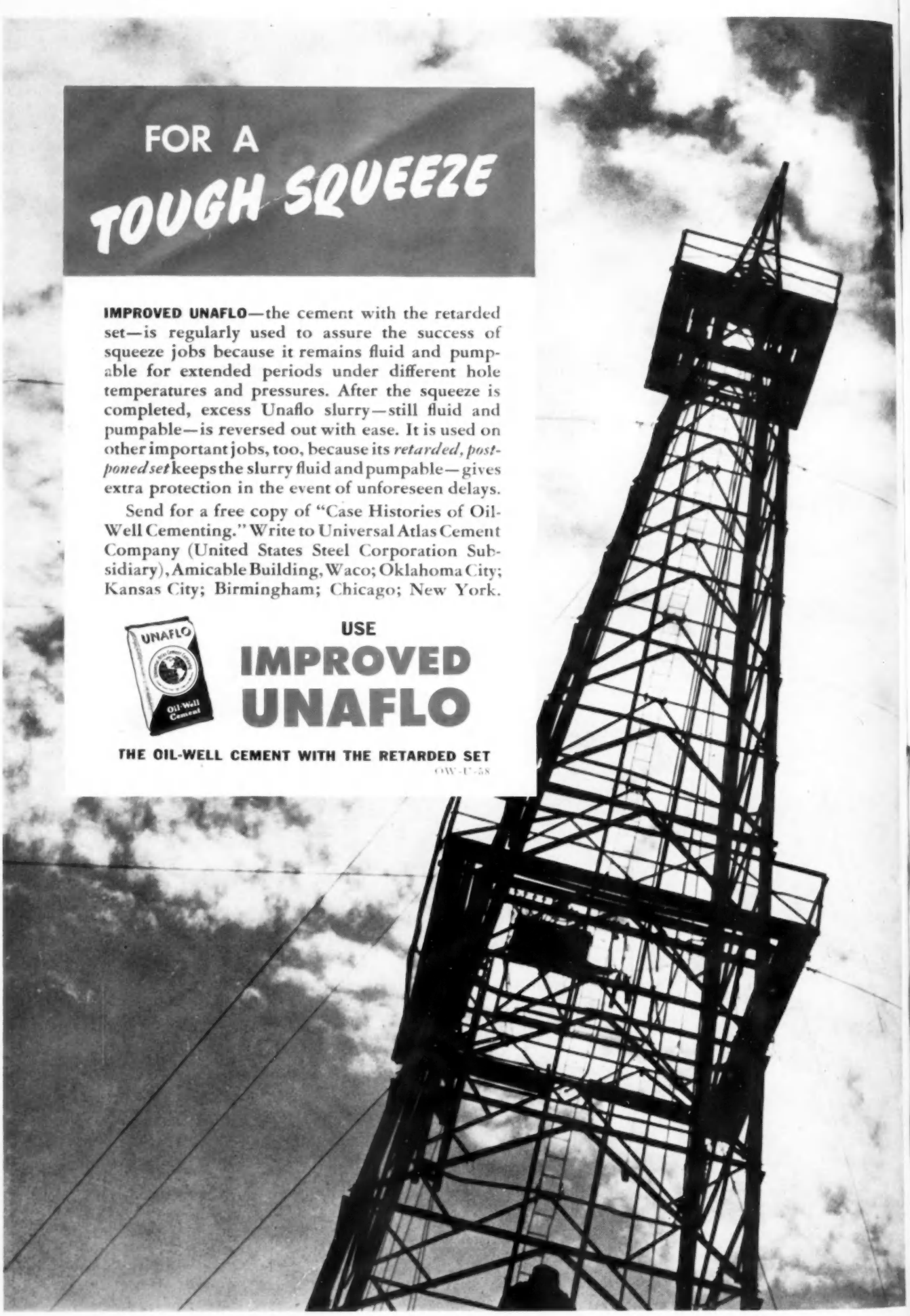

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THE OIL WEEKLY

ENGINEERING • NEWS • STATISTICS

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LOOKING AHEAD
... with the Editor

ALTHOUGH radioactive well logging is now commercially applied quite generally in all parts of the United States, and in some foreign countries, the basic principles underlying it are not widely understood. The processes are exceedingly technical but the actual theory behind radioactivity is not complicated, and the measurements are in reality quite simple.

Radioactive properties are essentially properties of the nucleus of the atom. As might reasonably be expected, the occurrence of a drastic event like the ejection of an energetic electron changes things within the atom from which the electron issued. Radioactivity, therefore, is characterized by an instability of the nuclei of the atoms of which the radioactive substance consists. It is permissible to think of these nuclei as if they were little tanks containing some particles which want to escape, and which occasionally do escape through small leaks.

To present the principles of radioactivity well logging in understandable, comprehensive discussion, a series of two articles will appear shortly in THE OIL WEEKLY. The series has been prepared to touch the "high spots" as concisely as possible, and yet give sufficient understanding of the underlying theory and application objectives.

The first article is on "Gamma Ray Measurement," by Robert E. Fearon, consultant, Well Surveys, Incorporated.

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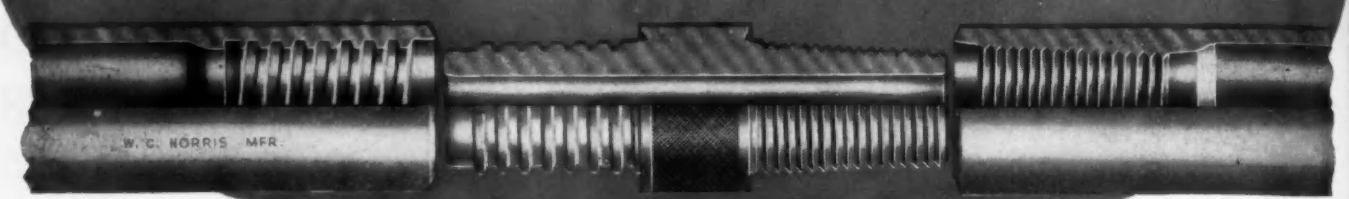

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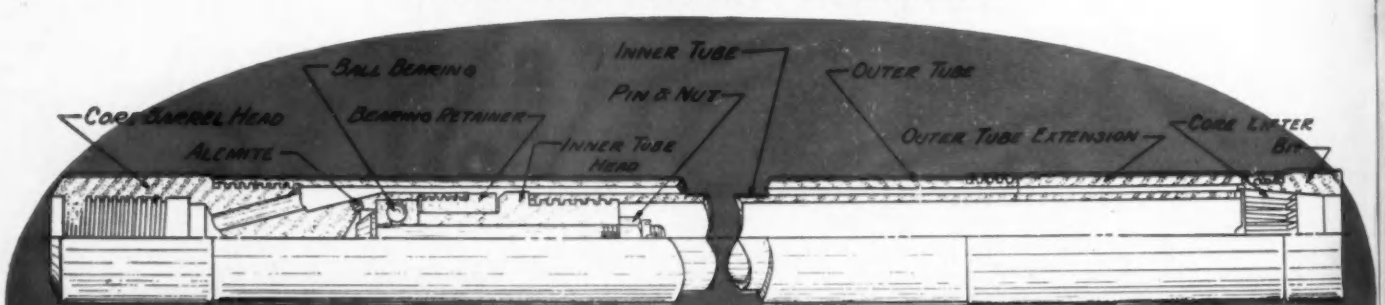

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The Outlook

Manpower difficulties of the oil industry should begin to ease off immediately as military cutbacks and partial reconversion relieve pressure in other industries. Easier Selective Service demands and releases from military service also will start workers back to the industry.

* * * *

Definite framework for a government policy re ownership of offshore lands may result next month when the O'Mahoney (Senate) Committee turns its attention to domestic oil supply.

* * * *

Industry representatives will seek to convince the O'Mahoney committee of the necessity for congressional consideration of policy re natural gas, this before FPC takes absolute control.

* * * *

President Truman's plan for co-ordinating policies of federal agencies may include a "business manager" in the White House who would pass upon regulatory activities from an over-all viewpoint, free from the temptations which grip many officials when new fields of power appear possible. Control of industry by bureaucrats thus would be fenced in--at least to a degree.

* * * *

Authority to cut existing tariff rates up to 50 percent, sought by the administration in legislation extending the reciprocal trade agreements act, likely will be approved but only by a slim margin. A last-ditch fight on the Senate floor is foreseen.

* * * *

WPB allotments of controlled materials to non-military claimant agencies for the third quarter will carry no advance allotment authority for the fourth quarter greater than that already outstanding. WPB hopes to put as much fourth-quarter production as possible on an unrated basis, thus keeping commitments to a minimum pending determination how much production must continue to be programmed after September 30.

* * * *

Tankers in the hands of Germany, which include a part of the former large Norwegian fleet, will augment oil transportation facilities of the Allied Nations against Japan. Swedish tankers also are free and will help alleviate the shortage caused by longer shipping distances.

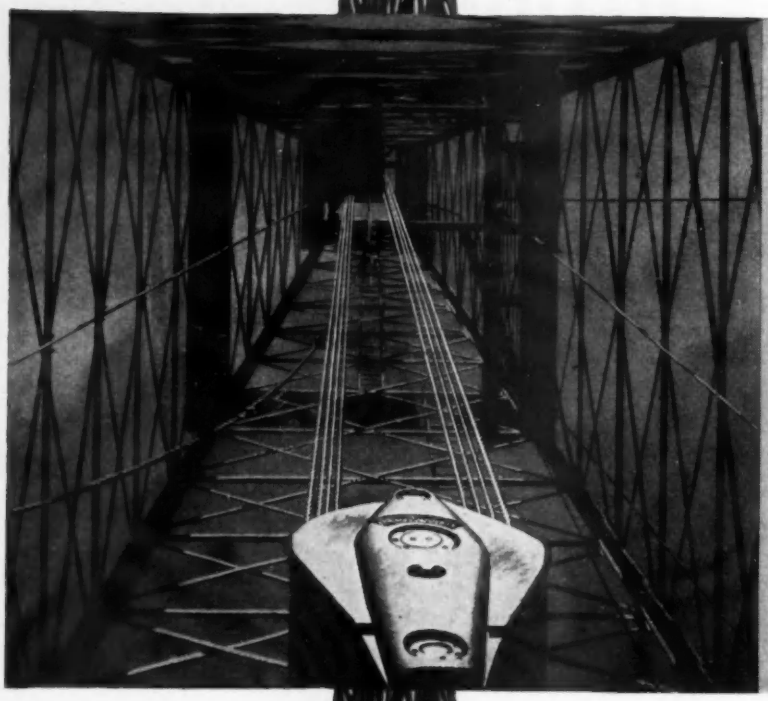
* * * *

The hefty demands of the manufacturers council upon which hinges automobile production, will be met or compromised so that new cars will roll to the extent of 150,000 or 200,000 before January 1. Both Chevrolet and Ford plan utilitarian cars, designed for transportation at rock-bottom cost. The jeep also will be heard from in this class.

* * * *

Several states are watching development of plans to increase supply of natural gas to the Appalachian area. Tennessee's, Alabama's and Kentucky's plans for postwar industries are spurred by prospect of adequate gas and, particularly in the first two states, cheap power from TVA.

J&L PERMASET PRECISIONBILT PRE-FORMED WIRE ROPE



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The Changing Panorama

Mississippi Failure To Issue New Rules

FAILURE of the Mississippi Oil & Gas Board to issue special field rules on any of the areas considered at their statewide hearing on May 1 has caused speculation among oil men. Some kind of field rules were expected including whether or not compulsory pooling would be permitted.

The board merely stated that they failed to see any evidence of waste in the fields and consequently no need for rules other than those imposed by the PAW's control of materials. To many this means that the board does not feel it is in possession of enough overall information and experience to judge the relative merits of the various details of regulation, and since it charges the operators with prevention of waste, and the statutes provide powers for prevention of waste, it will be able to issue special rules as the need appears. Meanwhile, since there is no waste, no rules are issued, other than those requiring operators to submit records of performance and production. The opinion has been heard that the board perhaps fails to realize that the reason there is no waste in the subject fields is because the operators themselves have proceeded with development and production along the lines of the proposed rules submitted at the hearing, and that in the absence of rules requiring proper and orderly development, bad practices by any who wish to use them may result in damage. However, should such a condition begin to develop, the board can institute preventive rules.

Some are concerned as to the failure to prescribe allocation methods and provision for restriction of field output. However, they think that perhaps the regulatory body, desirous of seeing the state reach its maturity in the oil industry as quickly as possible, might think too many restrictions would act as a deterrent.

Meanwhile it is hoped that the future will see continued orderly development and absence of waste.

Gasoline Tax Changes

OF THE 22 state legislatures that had adjourned as of April 22, nine had reviewed proposed gasoline tax increases. New or increased Diesel fuel taxes were proposed by five states. Extension of temporary gas taxes was proposed by three. Reduction in gas taxes was proposed by three, and no gas tax increase bills were introduced in nine. Gasoline tax increases became law in the following states, with increases shown: Idaho, 1 cent; Kansas, 1 cent; Oklahoma, 2 cents; New York and West Virginia enacted extension of temporary taxes.

In Your Hands!

In your hands lies part of the solution to a No. 1 war material shortage. Yes, *paper!* Thousands of tons of paper are going to the Pacific war as packaging for the thousands of items our fighters need. *And that war paper won't come back!* With so many lumberjacks in the Army and pulpwood supplies critically short, there's only one other place where Uncle Sam can look for the paper to make or wrap over 700,000 war items. That's to *you.* So here's what you can do to help.

Pass this magazine along to your friends. Put a note on it "Last reader turn in for paper salvage," unless it is to be preserved for reference.

Dig out those piles of old magazines in your attic, cellar or storage room. Bundle up every one you can for the next collection.

It's in your hands!

Texas-California Pipe Line Again Up

NOW that the war has shifted to the Pacific, the question of a pipe line from West Texas to California will be renewed. The same group that has sought for two years to obtain permission to build such a pipe line is renewing its request.

There can be no argument with the declaration that a pipe line to the West Coast would materially shorten tanker hauling distances, and thereby be very helpful in the Jap war. But unanswered is the question of adequate West Coast refining capacity to process the oil.

The remarkable increase in California crude production has been sufficient to keep West Coast refineries running at capacity and far above prewar levels. How then can they process an additional 200,000 barrels per day? There would be no advantage in displacing California crude with West Texas crude. In fact, there would be a disadvantage. California plants are not equipped to process the type of crude produced in West Texas, hence the yield of refined products from the same volume of crude would be less. It would be uneconomical to use steel to build such a pipe line unless it will make more petroleum available to the armies in the Pacific.

Consideration of the California refining picture changes the complexion of the question.

The nation's supply of natural rubber will be down to about 65,000 tons at the end of this year, in striking contrast to the 100,000-ton inventory that was regarded as the "disaster level" at the time of the Baruch Committee's report on rubber.

—JAMES J. NEWMAN, vice president, The B. F. Goodrich Company.

Thoughts on PIWC Gas Conservation

THE statement on a national gas policy as outlined by PIWC, and published on page 27 in this issue of THE OIL WEEKLY is well worth reading and digesting. It sets out some well-known truths, elaborates on others and points the way to further conservation of this important natural resource.

Some of our friends, from time to time, have taken the position that natural gas resources consumption should be largely confined to the state which produces it. How such reasoning can be tied up with conservation we have never been able to determine. The lower the price a product brings, the greater the likelihood of waste. The more constricted the market, the smaller the demand, and consequently the lower the price and the greater temptation to waste. We think that these truths are self-evident and that their relationship is beyond dispute. Thus we need not even consider the further important fact that some restrictions as proposed from time to time, are in violation of provisions of our national constitution dealing with trade between the states.

PIWC points the way to greater conservation in its recommendations that states, through tax clarification, encourage development of cycling and repressuring plants. It would appear that such construction, already sizeable, will be among the most important postwar developments in the domestic oil industry.

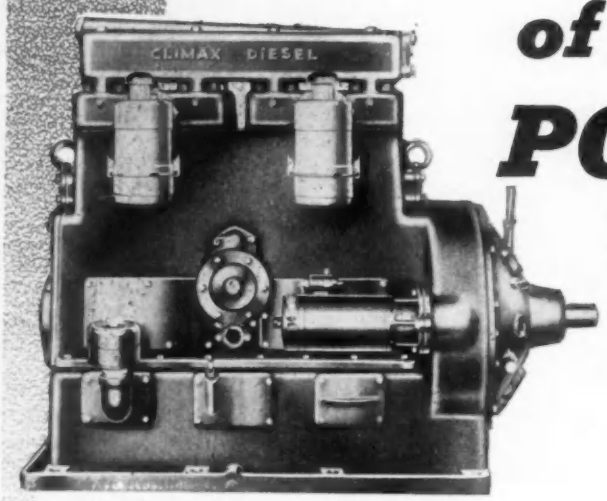
Conquering Logistics By Oil on Tarakan

IF THE oil production of recently conquered Tarakan Island can be quickly restored by rehabilitation crews which followed the army, it will be an important factor in the war against Japan.

Although its 15,000-barrel per day prewar volume will constitute only a "drop in the bucket" so far as total Pacific war petroleum needs are concerned, its location makes it equivalent to an unusually large number of tankers. Since great distances presage an acute shortage of tankers, this becomes extremely important.

Even fast tankers will require 90 days to make a turn-around run from Gulf Coast ports to the Pacific war zone. A 130,000-barrel capacity tanker therefore can deliver an average of but 1500 barrels daily, in contrast with the ability to deliver 6000 to 7000 barrels daily to Europe. Hence Tarakan production of 15,000 barrels daily would be equivalent to a fleet of 9 or 10 tankers. Fortunately, Tarakan crude is of such high quality it can be used as bunker fuel without processing.

LITTLE GIANTS of Diesel POWER!



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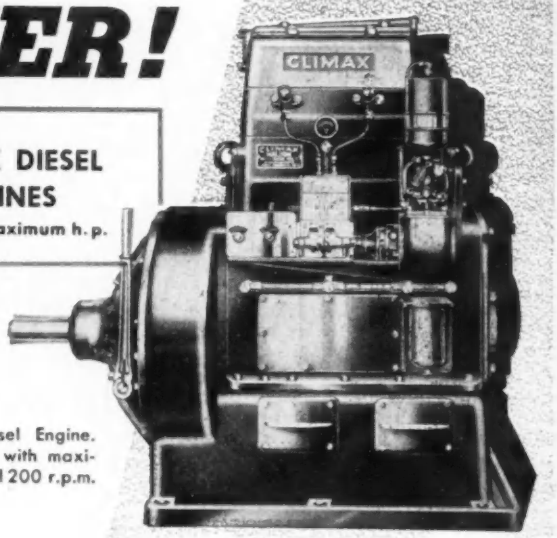

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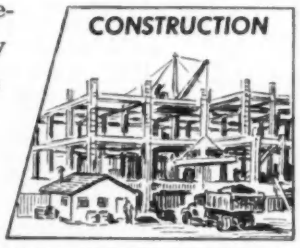

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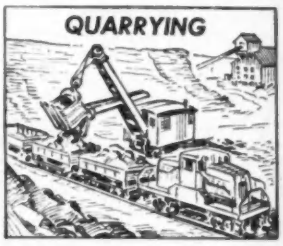

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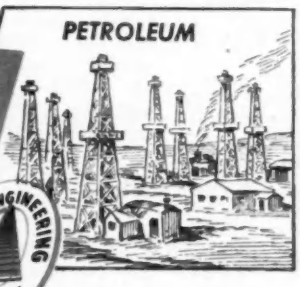

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The Week's News

CONTRACTION of the war to a single front will make little or no difference in the demand for oil in this country, it was indicated by PAW certifications calling for a daily production of 4,859,600 barrels next month, a drop of 6900 barrels from May certifications. The cut, it was explained, was based on declining productive capacity of some states rather than on decreased need. Page 29.

Gasoline Rations Upped—Some 200,000 barrels daily of gasoline temporarily not required for war purposes will be turned over to civilians through increased A rations and higher driving ceilings for B card holders, with a warning, however, that the new levels may not be maintained if the Pacific war develops unforeseen requirements. Page 28.

Clark New Attorney General—Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, Texan, well known in the oil industry as master in chancery in the Joiner-East Texas litigation in the early thirties and later as head of the Department of Justice anti-trust division, has been named Attorney General of the United States to take office July 1. It is problematical whether Wendell Berge will be replaced. Page 30.

O'Mahoney Committee Hearing—Hearings on the O'Mahoney bill to require registration of international commercial arrangements ended last week with representatives of the industry asserting that cartels cannot be so outlawed except by agreement of all countries. Next sessions of the O'Mahoney committee will go into questions of domestic supply, including the highly controversial tidelands ownership issue. Story below.

PIWC Against Federal Control—PIWC made public a supplement to its national oil policy covering gas, holding that the regulation of waste and the question of conservation are matters wholly within the authority of the states and that federal regulatory powers should be confined to matters of interstate commerce. Page 27.

Broader Social Security Asked—Legislation providing for board expansion of the social security program and raising from 1 to 4 percent each the contributions of both employers and employes, was introduced in Congress May 24 by Senator Wagner of New York and Representative Dingell of Michigan. Employes would get increases in unemployment compensation and old age benefits. Social security would be extended to 15 million persons not now covered and every citizen would be made eligible for health insurance. Permanent status would be given to the U. S. Employment Service which, after the war, would take over WMC.

Draft Requirements Eased—Oil industry workers 30 years of age and older were given virtually blanket deferement May 22 under revised Selective Service policies aimed at meeting needs of the military for men below that age. Local boards were ordered to review cases of 30-38 registrants now in Class 1-A and to reclassify those qualified for occupational deferment. Selective Service believes that the emphasis to be placed on young men in future calls will raise few problems in industry.

Government Reorganization Plan—The so-called independent agencies are probably what President Truman had in mind in asking for reorganization authority. Some activities of war agencies would be transferred to departments. Page 30.

Production Sets Record—For the fourth successive week a new production high has been set by U. S. fields, reports indicating an output of 4,872,405 barrels for the week ended May 26. Page 29.

Robbins Succeeds Parsons—E. E. (Ned) Robbins of Tulsa will succeed Claude P. Parsons as director of materials, PAW. Page 28.

Lend-Lease Petroleum Figures—Lend-lease exports of petroleum during the first quarter of 1945 amounted to $322,191,000. Exports of petroleum products from the beginning (March, 1941) through March, 1945 totaled $1,890,375,000, or 4.8 percent of total lend-lease aid divided as follows: United Kingdom, $1,293,274,000; Russia, $84,878,000; Middle East, Africa and Mediterranean area, $84,608,000; Latin America, $216,000; Australia and New Zealand, $141,702,000; and China and India, $118,289,000. Oil exports amounted to 9.3 percent of our total supply during the lend-lease period.

Pipe Line Act Extended—Legislation extending the life of the Cole pipe line act was approved last week by the Senate, which however, limited the further life of the measure to one year, necessitating discussions with the House, which had approved a two-year extension.

Tank Car Speed Asked—Cooperation of state highway departments in unloading and releasing tank cars carrying asphalt and tar with a minimum of delay is asked by Defense Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson. Necessity for the speedy release of cars is urgent. Of the 146,000 tank cars in the national fleet, between 12,000 and 15,000 were used last year in the hauling of asphalt and tar.

Bargains in Jap Shipping—Major General Claire L. Chennault disclosed that records kept on certain units of his 14th air force engaged in special operations from May 24, 1944, to February 28, 1945, showed that one ton of Japanese shipping was sunk for every 2.3 pounds of bombs dropped and 2.2 gallons of aviation gasoline consumed.

Oil Industry Opposes Cartels but Cites Factors That Lead to Pacts

The American oil industry is opposed to cartels, but unless the government can effect an international agreement under which the restrictive arrangements required in some countries and the governmental monopolies which have been set up in others are abandoned, it is faced with the alternative of either conducting its business abroad with the consent and support of the government in conformity with the laws and customs which it encounters or of abandoning our position in foreign markets to foreign interests, the Special Senate Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources was told last week by industry leaders.

Orville Harden, vice president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), told the committee that "we are opposed to cartels; in fact, we know of no dissent in the American petroleum industry on this point," but warned that it is vital to our security and well being that the American industry operate in foreign trade and foreign fields and that "whatever may be the possibilities in other industries, the cartel question in the foreign petroleum industry cannot be answered by abandoning our foreign markets."

Groundwork for the main presentation by W. S. S. Rodgers, chairman of the board of The Texas Company, was laid by Terry Duce, vice president of the Arabian American Oil Company, who described distribution of world reserves, production, etc., and Laurence B. Levi, director of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., who charged that the nationalistic policies adopted by many

countries were the result of the "dumping" of oil by Russia in the twenties.

Levi listed among the nations which, either by government monopolies or by enforced or encouraged trade agreements restricted free competition in oil within their borders Spain, Mexico, Italy, France, Rumania, England, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Turkey, Argentina, Yugoslavia, Uruguay and Chile.

"Many of these nationalistic restrictions which plagued us between the two wars could easily reappear postwar in an intensified form," he said.

"Monopolies and closed economies, as a general principle, are unsound, and we are opposed to them," Levi continued. "Nevertheless, the trade agreements in foreign countries regulating their domestic marketing where conditions may differ from ours, are considered by many governments as meeting the needs of their national economies. Several foreign-owned oil companies stand willing and able to take the place of any American company which does not participate in these agreements.

"Participation in foreign trade has enabled us to maintain abroad American business of substantial proportions with resulting benefits to our country."

Basic reasons for the courses pursued by the foreign governments are, he said: To conserve exchange and limit adverse trade balances; protect the government's participation, direct or indirect, in the oil business, frequently with a view to its own military necessity and aims; protect the interest of the smaller companies, with particular reference to those owned by nationals of the country who may not have the resources to successfully withstand the effect of unregulated competition; and discourage price wars which dissipate earnings with resultant adverse effect upon national income and upon the wages and welfare of workers.

"If American concerns are not permitted the same freedom of action as their foreign competitors to operate in accordance with the laws and customs of foreign countries, regardless of their merits, it might result in the loss of important lines of American foreign trade," he said.

Rodgers Cites Objections

Raising objections to the O'Mahoney bill for the registration of foreign contracts, Rodgers declared the remedy for the situation is a voluntary agreement among all nations to eliminate monopolies and cartels, pending the consummation of which Congress should assure Americans the opportunity to meet foreign competition on equal terms throughout the world by enacting legislation confining application of the anti-trust laws to internal situations and making it clear that American activities or agreements effective aboard are governed by the applicable foreign laws, trade customs and inter-governmental agreements and our anti-trust laws do not apply unless such activities or agreements directly and unreasonably restrain trade within the United States.

Rodgers declared that immunity from prosecution under the anti-trust laws should follow where acts have received prior governmental approval, and asserted that the immunity should not be accompanied by governmental regulation of the acts in question.

Rodgers' objections to the O'Mahoney bill: 1) Would place Americans at disadvantage by making available to foreign competitors through registration intimate details of prices, terms, etc. 2) Carries implication that United States laws are to be effective in foreign countries and that United States police power extends to acts which are effective only within boundaries of foreign countries, irrespective of legality of such acts under local laws. 3) Too far-reaching in its definition of a foreign contract, a deluge of registration of purely local contracts would result.

Contract registration is secondary to main problem which is the need for clarifying existing laws so that Americans will be encouraged to enter or expand present activities in foreign countries without fear of court attack, he declared.

R. J. Dearborn, president of Texaco Development Corporation, on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers, testified that the NAM is opposed to cartels but is anxious that no barrier be raised against the exchange of scientific and technical information through patent agreements.

Filed with the Patent Office, agreements would be registered with the agency which already handles assignments, licenses and other contracts, avoiding duplication of recording, Dearborn explained. At the same time, he said, provision should be made for safeguarding competitive information, by permitting the filing of abstracts containing essential facts only.

Dearborn said, "there should be a clear distinction between agreements pertaining to patents and agreements in general. Should it be found desirable to require the recording of agreements other than those pertaining to patents, separate legislation should be enacted for that purpose. I want to emphasize that certain exclusive rights are inherent in patents. Agreements pertaining to patents may contain provisions which might be improper in other agreements."

Only one witness opposed enactment of the O'Mahoney bill in any form, Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, Inc., declaring the measure "a fine flowering of futility."

The cure for the private cartel, Marsh told the committee, is "social operation of natural resources and basic industries, through direct public ownership, or public corporations."

World markets must be divided or allocated, he declared, and we must adopt the same system of trading through government corporations or agencies as has Russia, as will Britain and France to large extent and probably, within a few years, the major Latin-American nations and China.

No further hearings are expected to be held until about the middle of June, when the committee will go into questions of domestic sources of oil.

As the Senate group concluded its consideration of cartels, the House Patents Committee announced a hearing May 31 on a bill, introduced by Representative Frank W. Boykin of Alabama, applying to both domestic and international agreements.

Foreign Refineries Soon Will Furnish 14 Percent of Allied Aviation Fuel

More than 14 percent of the 100-octane aviation gasoline produced for the Allied air forces will come from foreign refineries, not including Russian, by the end of the year, Administrator Davies has predicted.

All of this gasoline will become available for operations in the Pacific, Davies said, but the quantity output of the foreign refineries may not be disclosed for security reasons.

The United Nations' 100-octane refinery construction program is scheduled for completion this year.

Outlining facilities available for 100-octane production, Davies said that at the time of Pearl Harbor there were three refineries in the United Kingdom and a fourth at Abadan, with a new plant at Trinidad about to begin production. Since then, he said, two expansions have been made to the Abadan refinery and a third will soon go on stream; the Trinidad plant has been placed in full operation; facilities at Bahrein have been expanded to permit 100-octane production; two small plants are operating in Canada; three major projects have been placed in operation at Aruba and four at Curacao. Still remaining to be completed are a fifth project at Curacao and expanded facilities in Mexico.

A large part of the equipment for the plants had to be obtained in the United States in competition with the demands of other vital war programs for scarce materials, Davies said. He estimated that the over-all cost of the foreign program, exclusive of Russia, was in the neighborhood of $200 million.

Analysis of Oklahoma Oils

The United States Bureau of Mines on May 24 released the third of a series of reports on analysis of Oklahoma crude oils, copies of which (Report of Investigations 3802) may be obtained from the Washington office.

The report, prepared in cooperation with the State of Oklahoma and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, contains Hempel analyses of 248 crude oil samples from 153 fields.

PIWC Urges State Control of Gas, Asks Encouragement of Cycling Uuits

Extending to the field of natural gas the principles on a national oil policy laid down in February, 1944, the PIWC last week released a 15-point supplemental policy based on the premise that problems of conservation and waste of both oil and gas are primarily industry problems to be solved under exclusive state regulation, declaring that "the invasion of this field by federal agencies would not only be an unwarranted disregard of state rights but would result in a retardation of technological progress and dampen the competitive forces making for growth and progress."

Representing results of study of the problem by the council at its May 16 meeting, the policy statement admitted that the high levels of production and the shortage of critical materials during the war years have prevented the full application of conservation measures, but contended that these conditions will be quickly corrected upon the return of peace.

At the same time, while the unsynchronized growth of the oil and gas industries, accentuated by federal regulation of the latter, has resulted in part of the gas produced as a by-product of oil wells escaping conservation, it was declared, this fraction has served a useful purpose in oil production and the economic barriers which closed markets to this gas and resulted in its waste are now being lifted.

The policy asserted that the search for oil and gas fields is best prompted by competitive effort "in an assured atmosphere of freedom of individual action and of incentive" and no regulation or threat of regulation should be permitted in that area.

Cycling Urged

It called upon producers, however, to hasten the development of cycling and repressuring projects wherever warranted, and upon the states to enact new legislation or adapt existing laws to promote such enterprises.

Other provisions called for the marketing of all vent gas economically available for purchase and for government abstention from the production of liquid fuels and chemicals from oil and gas.

The council held that jurisdiction over all production, processing and other activities before gas begins its interstate movement should be restricted to the state regulatory agencies and the federal government exercise its functions only in the realm of interstate commerce.

"The jurisdiction of federal agencies such as the Federal Power Commission should be clearly and rigorously limited to the area of interstate transportation of gas and the sale of gas in interstate commerce for resale," it was declared. "Such agency should not attempt to reach forward and regulate the local sale or distribution of gas, or reach backward and control, either directly or indirectly, the production, gathering, and compressing, or the price of gas prior to its delivery into the main line of an interstate carrier. In the determination of matters affecting the value of gas sold or delivered for interstate transportation, federal regulation must be required to recognize all reasonable factors which relate to the value of such gas as a commodity at the point of delivery into the interstate transmission line.

"The end use of natural gas should not be regulated, because competition is the best arbiter. No group has the foresight to determine what is the best use of gas. Efforts to interfere with commercial decisions and to set up artificial standards and barriers will be subject to influence by special groups intent upon special advantage. Furthermore, if the state and federal governments enter upon this field of regulation, the ultimate logical end will be a managed economy. This whole field is best left to the determinations set up by relative prices in a free competitive economy."

Four-Way Plan

The council laid down four ways in which the federal government can assist the industry and the states by appropriate cooperative action:

1. Congressional approval of interstate oil and gas compacts, recognizing that the Interstate Oil Compact Commission is the most effective medium for the dissemination of knowledge of advancement in the regulation, production and conservation of oil and gas.

2. The option to expense or capitalize intangible drilling costs of oil and gas wells and the retention of the present percentage depletion allowance should be retained to encourage exploration and development.

3. Cycling, repressuring and other similar projects should be freed from the threat of double taxation and recognized as conservation techniques, through clarification of the tax laws.

4. The scientific ascertainment by the Bureau of Mines of periodical market demand expectations of oil should be continued.

"Such regulations as may be necessary by state or federal governments, within their respective constitutional spheres, should go no further than required in the public interest, and should facilitate the operation of the oil and gas business through private enterprise alone," it was declared. "Where regulation is allowed to exceed this role, however well meaning the purpose, it produces correlative disadvantages harmful to enterprise and the public interest alike.

"It is believed that the public welfare, the rights of consumers, and the interest of the oil and gas industry will be furthered by the adoption of the foregoing principles as a national policy, with the jurisdiction, functions and duties of the state and federal governments clearly defined."

Natural Gasoline Drops In March, Bureau Shows

Daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products declined in March to 12,902,000 gallons from 13,130,000 gallons in February, the Bureau of Mines reported May 22.

The bureau explained that the drop reflected seasonal tendencies in demand and was spread over the Panhandle, Texas Gulf, Oklahoma and the Eastern states.

Production during the month, it was stated, included 178,682,000 gallons of natural gasoline against 161,409,000 gallons in February; 30,119,000 gallons of natural gasoline mixture against 26,690,000 gallons; 38,519,000 gallons of raw condensate against 35,632,000 gallons; 24,324,000 gallons of commercial butane-propane mixture against 25,424,000 gallons; 41,652,000 gallons of normal butane against 38,205,000 gallons; 23,015,000 gallons of propane against 22,446,000 gallons; 13,264,000 gallons of other liquefied petroleum gases against 11,562,000 gallons; 14,781,000 gallons of iso-butane against 13,229,000 gallons; 12,911,000 gallons of iso-pentane against 12,053,000 gallons; 19,265,000 gallons of finished gasoline and naphtha against 17,824,000 gallons, and 3,432,000 gallons of other products against 3,158,000 gallons.

Stocks increased 1,124,000 gallons during the month, those at refineries rising from 97,650,000 to 98,238,000 gallons and those at plants and terminals from 96,291,000 to 96,827,000 gallons, and were 16,901,000 gallons higher than at the close of March, 1944, the bureau announced.

Increase in Subsidies Granted Several Fields

Granting of premiums for 17 additional oil pools under the stripper well premium plan, effective from May 1, was announced by the OPA May 21. Seven of the increases were granted on a production of less than nine barrels daily, nine because of high cost and one, the Moore pool in Texas, was an increase from 25 to 35 cents per barrel.

The 16 new pools and their premium rates are as follows:

Kansas: Beisel, 7 cents; Grunder, 9 cents; McLouth East, 25 cents; McLouth North, 35 cents.

Louisiana: English Bayou, 25 cents; Gillis, 35 cents; Timbalier Bay, 35 cents.

Oklahoma: Bebee (Hunton Lime), 35 cents; Davenport South, 35 cents; Jesse (Thurman), 25 cents; Newby, 35 cents; Twin Mounds, 25 cents; Wewoka Townsite (Hunton Lime), 20 cents.

Texas: Parker, 24 cents; Sayles, 20 cents; Welch, 24 cents.

It was announced that Clabberhill pool in Texas has been redesignated "Clabberhill (Holt)," making the premium already granted the pool applicable only on oil from the Holt horizon. It was also disclosed that Powell's Lake pool in Kentucky is specifically excluded from any premium because it was discovered after January 1, 1944.

E. E. (Ned) Robbins Named to Succeed Parsons as PAW Materials Director

E. E. (Ned) Robbins of Tulsa, formerly special representative of petroleum materials for United States Steel Export Company, has been named by PAW as director of materials, succeeding Claude P. Parsons of Duncan, Oklahoma, who on June 5 will return to his post as vice president of Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company.

E. E. Robbins

Robbins had previously served with PAW when he resigned as Tulsa sales manager for Oil Well Supply Company to become director of materials for District 2. He left PAW in May, 1942, to become a chief industrial specialist with the WPB, and returned in January, 1943, as special assistant in the deputy administrator's office. He resigned in June, 1944, to join United States Steel Export Company, for which he traveled in South America, Trinidad and Mexico.

Parsons joined PAW in January, 1944, as assistant director of the materials division on leave of absence from his company. He became chief of the division the following April.

Expressing appreciation of the retiring official's services, Deputy Administrator Davies said:

"Throughout his service with PAW, Mr. Parsons faced the grave responsibility of obtaining for, and allocating to the petroleum industry the right kinds and quantities of materials to enable it to maintain the needed flow of petroleum products to meet military and essential civilian requirements. His task was always complex and difficult. Sometimes his difficulties seemed insurmountable. However, his record is uniformly one of high successful accomplishment.

"PAW is extremely fortunate in obtaining as director of its division of materials a man so particularly fitted for the task by his previous experience," Davies said of the new director. "Mr. Robbins has had previous experience in solving wartime materials problems affecting the petroleum industry both with PAW and the WPB in highly responsible capacities. His government service was preceded and followed by wide experience with both the domestic and foreign branches of the petroleum industry.

"As we approach the period when materials regulations and controls doubtless will be modified, it is more than ever essential that we should have as the head of our division of materials a man thoroughly versed both in industry needs and government procedures."

National Security Said At Stake in Trade Act

Independent oil producers last week carried their fight against extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act to members of the House.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, warned that granting the administration the authority it seeks to make a further 50 percent cut in import tariffs and taxes will result in an unrestricted oil import program which will establish oil monopoly in this country and place the national security in jeopardy.

"There is no domestic petroleum industry in the countries which have large reserves of petroleum available for importation into our markets," Brown said. "A few American, British and Dutch companies have found and developed those reserves. The funds for such foreign ventures came in large part from profits made in the United States. Venezuela would not export oil to the United States; these few companies would bring it in and further depress and control the independent petroleum industry.

"National security in this war was assured by the oil of the United States. For a long enough period to have lost the war, no other oil was available to ourselves or our Allies. The German submarine campaign made temporarily useless all outside reserves.

"Years ago, the program now being advocated as to oil was urged upon this nation. Had it not been prevented by congress, we would have entered this war with a large refining industry at home, chiefly in the hands of a few companies, dependent upon a supply of crude oil that was water-borne and vulnerable to enemy action."

War Emphasis on Fuel Oils Permits Bigger Gas Rations

A 50-percent increase in A gasoline rations and adoption of a nationally uniform ceiling of 650 miles a month for B drivers who can show need will become effective next month in the first real relief given civilians from wartime restrictions of three years standing.

Deputy Administrator Davies explained that while the overall oil requirements for the Pacific war will be as great as they were for the two-front war, the emphasis will be more upon fuel oils and less upon gasoline. He warned, however, that the increase is based on the gasoline that will be available while military operations switch from Europe to the Pacific preliminary to an all-out drive upon Japan, and that it might not be possible to continue the higher rations if that campaign develops unforeseen needs for motor fuel.

The raising of the ceiling for B drivers, formerly restricted to 325 miles a month in the East, 400 miles in the Far West and 475 miles in other sections, to 650 miles throughout the country was seen as an indication that the gasoline available for civilians had amounted to more than the 100,000 barrels daily which it was estimated would be needed to hike A rations 50 percent and provide "limited" relief for B card holders. The release is seen in Washington as being probably around 200,000 barrels daily.

"Heavy withdrawals, only part of which can be attributed to seasonal farm needs, have reduced the nation's civilian gasoline stockpile by 4,525,000 barrels since the end of last March," Deputy Administrator Davies said. "While these withdrawals were taken into consideration in releasing the additional gasoline to civilians, it must be recognized that the new program does not anticipate continuance of withdrawals in excess of allocations.

"The refining capacity not only of the United States but of the United Nations, must be operated to capacity to make good the increased civilian ration that has just been announced, and this despite the change in military requirements resulting from the end of the war in Europe. The military demand must always be satisfied first but, this having been done, nothing is being held back from the civilian."

Corrective Gas Bill

The Texas Legislature has finally passed house bill 628, the corrective gas tax bill which will become law when signed by the Governor, probably before the end of May.

Thus June production would be affected by the bill and several concerns plan tax revisions on the new basis, revisions which will save the industry two or three hundred thousand dollars annually.

Reports, formerly required on the 25th of the month after the production reported, will hereafter be required by the first of the second month. Reports on June production would be made July 1 instead of the 25th as the old law provides.

Hanging fire in the Senate was the bill extending leases on submerged lands.

Certain it was that there would be no tax bill at this session which likely will end May 31.

Harris Heads Universal

David W. Harris has been named president of Universal Oil Products Company succeeding Thomas W. Bowers of New York who has been serving as both president and chairman of the board.

Harris recently was president and general manager of Arkansas Natural Gas Corporation and formerly was vice president of Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Joseph C. Alther has resigned as vice president and director of Universal Oil Products Company.

V-E Day Brings Cut in Certification Of Petroleum During June by PAW

Cessation of military operations in Europe was marked last week by an announcement from PAW that June production of all petroleum liquids would be cut 6380 barrels daily from current certifications, to a total of 5,192,100 barrels a day.

Crude production of 4,859,600 barrels daily, a drop of 6900 barrels, and natural gasoline and other petroleum liquids of 332,500 barrels, an increase of 520 barrels, will make up the total.

In releasing certifications, Deputy Administrator Davies stressed necessity for maintaining production at the highest possible level, even for a one-front war, to meet military and essential civilian requirements.

Changes in production rates were ordered in only eight of the states, equally divided between increases and reductions.

In District 1, the crude rate of 8200 barrels daily for West Virginia remains unchanged, but New York is cut from 13,000 to 12,000 barrels and Pennsylvaina from 39,000 to 37,000 barrels, reflecting declining productive capacity.

In District 2, the rate for Illinois is cut from 215,000 to 200,000 barrels, for Kentucky from 31,000 to 28,000 barrels, while Oklahoma was increased from 367,500 to 370,000 barrels, with no changes in Indiana, 13,000; Kansas, 274,000; Michigan, 47,000; Nebraska, 1000, or Ohio, 7000 barrels.

The only change in District 3 was inincrease in Alabama from 300 to 400 barrels, rates for the other states remaining static: Arkansas, at 80,000; Louisiana, 360,000; Mississippi, 53,000; New Mexico, 105,000; and Texas, 2,170,000.

In District 4, Wyoming is increased from 112,000 to 113,500 barrels, with Colorado continuing at 10,500 and Montana at 23,000 barrels. California production also remains unchanged, at 947,000.

Estimates of natural gasoline and condensate were changed for nine of the states, as follows: Pennsylvania, from 1000 to 800 barrels daily; Kansas, 4200 to 4100; Oklahoma, 28,500 to 28,000; Arkansas, 5200 to 5000; Louisiana, 42,000 to 42,500; Texas, 162,000 to 163,000; Wyoming, 3200 to 3100; and California, 60,280 to 60,200 barrels. Rates for the other states are: West Virginia, 5000 barrels; Illinois, 12,000; Kentucky, 2200; Michigan, 700; Ohio, 600, and Montana, 300 barrels.

Another Record

United States production of crude petroleum again broke all previous records in the week ended May 26, having averaged 4,872,405 barrels daily, reports to THE OIL WEEKLY revealed. Output has climbed gradually higher each week recently, going each week into new high ground. However, a leveling out of production is indicated for June, under the lately announced schedule of the Petroleum Administration for War for the coming month.

The new production rate was approximately 3000 barrels a day higher than that of the previous week, and reflected small increases in Illinois, Kansas, and Montana, which more than compensated for 5000-barrel declines in California and Michigan.

Crude Oil Production in the United States

(Estimates compiled by The OIL WEEKLY. All figures indicate daily averages, in barrels.)

STATE OR DISTRICT	PRODUCTION IN WEEK ENDED May 26	May 19
Alabama	450	450
Arkansas	79,850	79,600
California	940,200	945,100
Colorado	11,200	10,600
Florida	15	15
Illinois	197,600	194,250
Indiana	12,450	11,100
Kansas	275,100	271,300
Kentucky	26,850	26,850
Louisiana	370,850	370,850
North Louisiana	71,100	71,100
South Louisiana	299,750	299,750
Michigan	45,800	50,300
Mississippi	49,800	49,800
Missouri	100	100
Montana	22,755	20,850
Nebraska	900	900
New Mexico	104,750	104,750
New York	13,900	13,100
Ohio	6,100	6,300
Oklahoma	385,700	385,400
Pennsylvania	36,950	35,700
Tennessee	35	35
Texas	2,176,100	2,176,100
Upper Gulf Coast	563,300	563,300
East Texas Field	379,800	379,800
Rest of Eastern Texas	138,250	138,250
Lower Gulf Coast	252,450	252,450
Southwest Texas	81,950	81,950
South Central Texas	21,200	21,200
West Texas	495,250	495,250
North Texas	153,900	153,900
Panhandle	90,000	90,000
West Virginia	8,000	8,150
Wyoming	106,950	107,500
Total United States	*4,872,405	4,869,100

* New all time peak.

BUREAU OF MINES REPORT

Total stocks, foreign and domestic, May 19, as reported by the Bureau of Mines were: 221,861,000 barrels with a daily average production of 4,867,000; and runs to stills 4,908,000.

Bids Asked by Survey on Cat Creek Field Royalty

The United States Geological Survey is inviting submission of bids, to be opened June 11, for the purchase of royalty crude oil accruing the government from the Cat Creek field in central Montana for the period from July 1 to the end of the national emergency, but not exceeding two years.

The field produces high-gravity crude, and on the basis of 1944 production it is estimated slightly more than 10,000 barrels a year of royalty oil will be available.

Sees Big Business Threat In Current Tariff Debate

Enactment of the bill extending and expanding the reciprocal trade agreements act would "put into the care of a few men the power to throw the oil industry of the United States into an international grab bag," the House of Repsentatives was told May 24 by Congressman Gavin of Pennsylvania. Gavin contended that the authority to be given the President to make a further 50 percent cut in import duties and taxes would raise the possibility of imports so great that domestic products and refiners with no foreign supply could be driven out of business.

The Pennsylvania congressman attacked the organization which would direct the negotiation of new agreements, telling the House that Assistant Secretary of State Rockefeller has Standard Oil as his "economic background" that Charles B. Rayner, oil consultant to the State Department, represented Standard abroad for many years, and that Secretary of State Stettinius and Assistant Secretary Clayton are "big business men."

"There must be a checkrein kept on big business and if it is in charge of foreign policy today, then it is the duty and the responsibility of Congress to temper its activities to the needs of the American people.

"We have several million American boys coming back to civilian life. They are looking for opportunities. The oil industry here can use thousands of them. There were thousands who left the industry and put on uniforms. They want to work here, not in Venezuela or Arabia."

Ruling by Court to Be Asked on Company Union

A court decision as to whether the National Labor Relations Board can require an employer to disestablish a company union which has been selected by his workers as their collective bargaining agent will be sought by Standard Oil Company of California which last week was ordered by the board to liquidate the Standard Oil Employes Association.

Denying that it had in any way dominated the association or interfered with its employes' free choice of a bargaining agent, the company pointed out that the SOEA had been bargaining agent for its employes for the past eleven years and that repeated investigations by the Department of Labor and the NLRB at the instigation of the Oil Workers Union had resulted in the company and association being given a clean bill of health.

"It is important to note that all these earlier investigations were made at the time the alleged acts were supposed to have occurred, rather than ten years later, as in the present case," the company's statement said.

"The record shows that our employes have always freely exercised their choice of collective bargaining agents."

West Coast Drilling Contractors

California drilling contractors met in Los Angeles recently to hear Howard P. Holmes of Dallas, president of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, discuss need for immediate postwar planning to maintain the contracting industry on a solid footing. This picture, taken at the meeting, shows, standing: E. C. Brown of Brown Drilling Company, California chairman of the association, and Holmes. Seated, left to right: Ralph Marshall of Drilling & Exploration Company, Inc., association vice president for California; Tom Pike, Thos. P. Pike Drilling Company, Los Angeles; and E. J. Simonis, Kern Drilling Company, secretary for the California district.

Berge's Status Problematical When New Attorney General Assumes Post

Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Department of Justice criminal division on July 1 will succeed Francis Biddle as Attorney General.

Clark, 45 years old, a native of Dallas, started his public career as civil district attorney for Dallas County in 1927, and in 1932 made his first official contact with the oil industry as master in chancery in the Joiner oil litigation involving the East Texas field.

He entered the Department of Justice in 1937, and after serving in a number of capacities in Washington and in the field, was named first assistant to Thurman Arnold, then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, succeeding him as head of the division in March, 1943. He served in that capacity until August, 1943, when a reorganization of the department switched him to the criminal division.

Clark's appointment aroused speculation as to possible changes in Justice Department leadership and in the government's position with respect to pending anti-trust suits.

While some changes are understood to be probable, these are unlikely before July 1 when Clark takes office.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, is known to have differed with Clark on some phases of anti-trust enforcement, but there are no indications that the new department chief has any personal feelings in the matter or will be disposed to revamp the anti-trust division. Berge, himself, indicated that he was not concerned over the future and that he did not expect any general reorganization. The differences between the two have been largely differences over the approach to departmental problems, rather than over politics.

Emergency Agencies Likely "Out" in New Truman Plan

Authority to amalgamate desirable activities of the war agencies with the permanent departments of the government was asked of Congress May 24 by President Truman.

No specific plans for reorganization were outlined but the President called for permanent legislation to permit progressive reorganization of the government on "businesslike and efficient lines."

Granted such authority, however, it would be possible for the President to transfer, say to the Interior Department, any of the activities of PAW which he thought would fit into the permanent policies of the government.

The President already has authority to effect reorganization, under which President Roosevelt switched activities among many agencies, but most of the changes were of a temporary wartime nature and will have to be unscrambled unless given permanent status by Congress.

Although he did not disclose what changes he had in mind, it is not believed that Truman contemplates the retention intact after the war of any of the emergency agencies. It was viewed as more likely that he was thinking of two dozen so-called independent agencies which were specially exempted from the reorganization legislation enacted in 1939, some of which it has been suggested could be transferred to departments.

All of the war agencies, as such, are scheduled for liquidation at as early a date as possible. The Department of Commerce is expected to wind up the affairs of WPB, OPA, and probably such activities of the Office of Inter-American Affairs as are not taken over by the State Department. The secretary of the Interior is expected to handle the liquidation of PAW, which is definitely set to occur within six months after the defeat of Japan.

But there are some activities of the war agencies which it already has been found desirable to make permanent, notably some of the programs established by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, some of the statistic-gathering work of other offices beyond that which is maintained by the Census Bureau, to which they might be transferred, and some of the operations of the Office of War Information, which might be continued through the period of reeducating Germany.

Collins Succeeds Trax

William Howard Collins has been named assistant director of the materials division, succeeding David L. Trax, who will rejoin Gulf Oil Corporation.

Collins, formerly district superintendent for Shell Petroleum Company and general manager of Sharp Deflecting Tool Company, was engaged in business for himself at New Iberia, Louisiana, when he joined PAW in October, 1942.

Trax joined PAW in August, 1943.

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The Wiper is installed on the drill pipe right below the master bushing. When the pipe is pulled from the hole, the mud or oil is "squeegeed" from the pipe, keeping the floor clean and eliminating potential trouble.

The Wiper is easy to install. Patterson-Ballagh's newly developed synthetic rubber, known as PBX, is a real boon where a tough, oil-resisting rubber is needed. Experience in the field indicates its cost is but a fraction of the savings made in weight material alone. Value as a fire preventive and shield to keep "junk" out of the hole are extra dividends.

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VALVE reconditioning constitutes one of the most important phases of oilfield maintenance.

A program of salvage and repair of this critical item, being carried out by a major drilling, producing and refining company is reconditioning valves of all sizes and types and in all conditions of disrepair at a cost well in line with normal costs despite the high price of labor and materials.

Work in the shops where this maintenance program is being carried out centers around a number of small but efficient machines, equipment that largely was shop-designed and shop-made, and built for the single purpose of rebuilding valves.

In the initial breakdown and classification of scrap and salvaged materials brought in from field and plant installations, all gate and globe valves are routed through this shop. Stripped of all attached fittings, valves are first run through a solvent degreaser solution that cuts all grease, gummy substances, and loosens old paint and scale from the parts. The valves are then ready to be dissembling and later overhauled.

Adjustable Valve Vise

In dissembling the valve it is placed on a specially constructed valve body holder where it is firmly anchored to permit breaking out rusted nuts, bolts and "frozen" parts. The bench is a simple four-legged stand measuring 22 x 40 inches and standing about two feet off the floor. It is made of welded two-inch pipe, the legs being welded to small horizontally-attached plates, or feet, which in turn are bolted to studs set in the concrete flooring. The valve body rests upon the two upturned edges of two lengths of ⅜-inch angle structural steel material which lie athwart the bench at one end. Each of the two supports has a 60-degree angle V-shaped cut-out section in its center (see Figure 1) which will handle the hexagonal ends of almost any valve up to 24-inch size.

To allow adjusting the device to valve bodies of varying lengths, as they are set up in the rack, one of the supporting sections is made to slide out along the two side rails of the bench. This sliding angle section is welded, not to the railing, as is the other half, but to six-inch sleeves of 2½-inch pipe which can slide along the length of the bench.

With this adjusting arrangement it is possible to adapt the support to nearly any condition and any shape of valve body. The valve is cinched in place with two lengths of heavy sprocket chain that are thrown over either end of the valve and tightened up from below with two oversize wing-nuts which give ample leverage for securing the chains. Locked in this position the valve is easily dissembled and the mechanic's hands are free to use heavy tools, snipes, and pneumatic impact wrench if necessary, to break out rusted bolts.

When the valve is stripped down to the point where access is gained to the interior of the shell, a portable, electric-powered steel wire buffer is used to clean up the gasket seats, threads and other interior portions. A long extension is employed to reach down into the valve faces and hard-to-get-at interior parts. Because of the unusually flexible nature of the rack, the valve may be rotated to any position that might make for speedier work in gaining access to the valve interior. Because of its all-welded construction the rack is rigid and ideally suited for the rough work usually accompanying the overhaul of such valves.

Seat Refacing

Ingenious modification of a standard drill press has resulted in rapid, thorough refacing of the awkwardly-handled valve bodies. A heavy ¾ x 20-inch steel disc several inches greater in diameter than the circular base of the press was mounted atop the base plate (see Figure 2).

Hinged on the left side of the base plate, as viewed by the workman as he faces the press, this extra plate can be adjusted to any desired angle above the horizontal by manipulation of a convenient adjusting hand screw located under the right hand edge of the plate, a nut being welded over a hole and through which is turned a long threaded stem that pushes up against the bottom of the auxiliary plate. The handle of this adjusting screw is the salvaged hand wheel from a small valve. The modified base plate is perforated with holes and tapped similar to the regular base, to permit the use of clamps with which to hold down the valve.

With this device, following the secure clamping of the work, it is a matter of only a minute or two to bring the valve seat up to the horizontal. This method assures a plan surfaced refacing job and does away with the old system wherein blocks are used to build up the valve body, with the usual resultant insecurity of a poor grip in holding down the valve solidly.

A long extension rod chucked up in the press, together with a wide variety of steel grinding and refacing discs faced with emery cloth, assure a fast, thorough job in refacing the valve seats. Grinding discs, all shop made, are available for all sizese of valves ranging from two-inch to 24-inch, with ¼- to ½-inch disc diameter gradations.

While several grades of emery cloth are available for progressively cutting down and smoothing the surface of the refaced seats, further aid is given by having certain of the discs cut with a thin hacksaw blade at four equidistant point around the circumference, each cut running in toward the center for an inch or two, depending upon the diameter of the disc. These cuts lend a slight amount of desirable flexibility to the disc, which eliminates much of the possibility of grooving.

Most of the grinding discs are provided with two small holes 1½ inches apart in the center and back side of the plate. A twin-pronged tool welded to the lower end of the drill press extension rod fits into these holes, similar to an automobile valve grinding tool.

A shop-made, foot-operated switch is used with this machine. It consists of a regular push-button switch box laid horizontally and fitted with a steel bracket and broad base to give it stability. A modified strap hinge is swung over the top of it, terminating in a small treadle that is easily operated by the mechanic who ordinarily has his hands full. A flexible armored cable with several feet of extra length permits the switch box to be moved around on the floor.

Rough-Facing Wedges

Valve wedges undergo much the same treatment as the seats in the valve body itself, with the exception that the majority of them are first roughly faced on a large diameter surfacing wheel mounted in the center of a square, reinforced steel table. This tool (Figure 3) consists of an emery disc 24 inches in diameter mounted in a horizontal plane and which is turned at 1000 revolutions per minute by a two-horsepower electric motor.

The motor is mounted in a vertical position atop a short section of large casing set on a flanged base beneath the table and bolted to the concrete flooring. Measuring 32 inches square, the table is equipped with low guards at its edges to confine flying emery dust and metal fragments. Added to this safeguard is a vacuum cleaner intake mounted above the wheel and placed athwart the oncoming spray of sparks and dust.

The use of this rough-facing machine is not limited to valve work alone. It is effectively saving much time also in the grinding of pump slide valves, flanges, and such items as liquid meter casings. A quick-acting foot operated on-off switch similar to that used at the drill press machine also is used at the refacing machine.

Following the rough facing of the valve discs on the large wheel, they are brought back over to the drill press where they receive their finishing surfacing. The disc is set up and clamped to the tilted base plate as was done with the valve body, but in the case illustrated (Figure 4), where the wedge is one of the types having a bulged surface, it is oriented over a broad triangular open-cut out in the plate and which is only partially visible in the photograph.

This cut-away portion permits easy centering and clamping of the wedge to

FIGURE 1. Heavy valve bodies are held in this adjustable bench vise while interior parts are cleaned and checked.

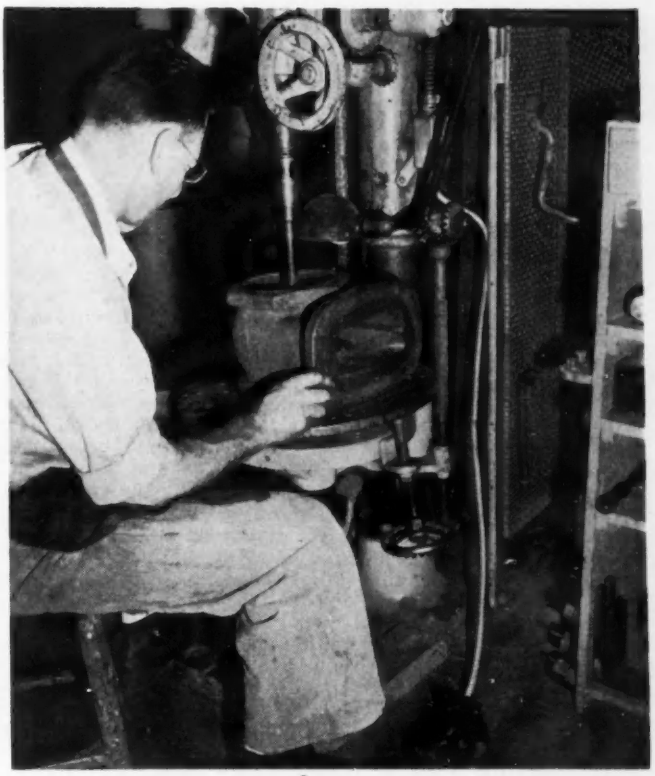


FIGURE 2. Addition of adjustable tilting plate to a modified drill press permits leveling of valve interior seats for rapid and exact refacing with emery discs. Note convenient foot-operated control switch.

the flat surface, following which the tilt plate is adjusted to bring the upper face of the wedge to the horizontal.

Flat sided wedges, as differentiated from the bulged type, are lapped at the drill press using the flat emery-covered discs, but for the non-symmetrical bulged type, a hollowed-out disc is employed. The sanding surface covers the outer edge, while the cupped center portion provides clearance to permit rotating the disc without interference from the irregular surface. A slow speed is used in lapping the wedges and several succeedingly finer grades of emery are used before the final smooth surface is attained. Following the finishing of both valve face and wedge, the valve is ready for reassembly and testing.

The foregoing has applied primarily to the larger valves—those over 3 or 4-inch size and which usually are made of cast iron or steel. The smaller brass valves, while not representing the same problem of handling and servicing, do present some difficulties in overhaul.

One of the most common of these problems, for example, is the tendency of the valve body itself to stretch slightly, either from excessive pressures suffered at some time during its life or from over-application of force in using a wrench in making up the fitting. Ordinarily, when a brass valve is warped, even slightly, it cannot be salvaged for reuse on pressure lines since threads cannot be made up tightly enough to prevent leakage, and it is probable that seats inside the valve will not properly match.

Valve Body Squeezer

With the aid of a shop-made machine designed and built up by shop personnel, the problem of reshaping the valve

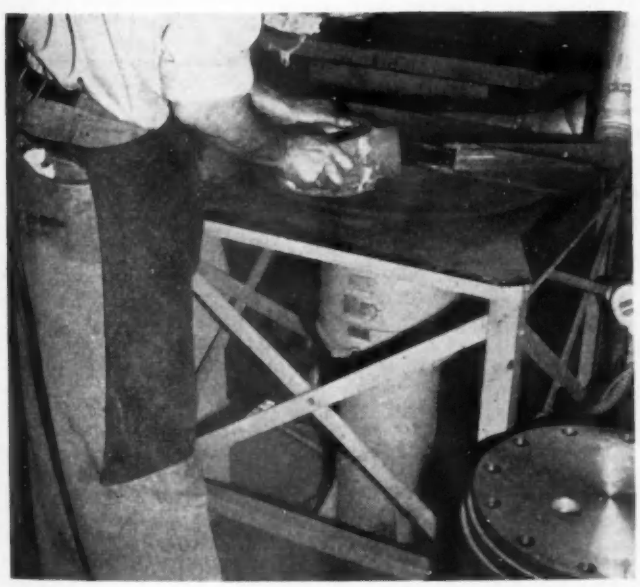


FIGURE 3. Valve wedges are first rough-faced on this shop-made 24-inch horizontal emery wheel. Driven at 2000 RPM by a 2-HP motor, the wheel quickly faces rough fittings prior to final surfacing operations.

FIGURE 4. Problem of finishing bulge-type wedges on modified drill press was solved by clamping it over a cut-away portion of the tilt plate. For this type, hollowed-out emery covered discs are employed.

body now largely has been solved. Standing about 43 inches high, the device consists essentially of a pair of horizontal jaws which are cam-actuated through pressure exerted by a piston in a large air-operated cylinder. The jaws are adjustable to accommodate and resize any valve ranging in size from 1 to 3-inch.

Referring to Figure 5 showing the machine in use, 125-pound air from the shop compressor is admitted to the under side of an 18-inch cylinder, the piston in it having a 12-inch travel. The 1¼-inch piston rod working through a gland in the top of the cylinder imparts vertical motion to a system of connecting heavy levers that in turn deliver a very small horizontal movement, but with tremendous leverage, to the large cams at either end of the table.

The cams are 12-inch-long pieces of 5½-inch solid steel, the one side of each having been machined off to form a flat face so that when the piece is rotated slightly, the upper edge of the flat side will contact the sliding steel block against which are abutted the shaping dies.

To assure consistently smooth movement of cams, the axle about which they rotate is pressure lubricated with grease gun nipples at either end of the longitudinal side beams of the table. Measuring 16½ inches wide and 27 inches long, the table is solidly constructed with all parts finely machined to close tolerances. The 2¼ x 4½-inch side beams of the table provide ample strength and rigidity in preventing possible "giving" of the table when the 10 to 15-tons total pressure is applied to a valve body. Four legs of heavy cold-rolled steel support the table portion above the air cylinder.

Finger-tip directional control of the cam action is accomplished through a 4-way plug-type valve mounted on the side of the cylinder. A long extension handle runs upward from the valve, terminating in a convenient handle just above a guide, the latter limiting travel of the lever so the valve cannot be turned too far. To provide maximum travel of the plug valve with but a minimum of play of the control handle, the plug valve stem is fitted with a small pinion gear which is meshed with a half-circle gear welded to the lower end of the control handle, the latter being pivoted at a point several inches above the valve plug.

Actual sizing or "squeezing" of the valves is a rapid, simple operation. Hexagonal jaws of the proper size are inserted in the table and suitable shims are placed between them and the cam plates. Consistent results and accuracy in the squeezing process is accomplished with the aid of a specially adapted 1/32-inch undersize pipe plug which is first screwed into the threaded end of the valve before the latter is placed in the sizing machine. With the modified plug screwed in the proper distance, that end of the valve then is inserted between the open jaws and the lever is thrown. Th resulting powerful squeezing action sufficiently "shrinks" the valve body at the thread end so that the threads later may be chased down with a pipe tap of the proper standard size. Each end of the valve is squeezed several times, the valve being rotated each time to assure a uniform resulting dimension all around the opening. In subsequently rethreading the valve, the original threads are re-cut and effectively cleaned of all rough spots, corrosion areas and minor distortions which might effect the pressure-holding integrity of the valve.

Several precautions are taken to assure the continued close tolerances and original exact dimensions of the machine. High pressure lubricating plugs are used wherever possible and all moving parts are cleaned and oiled frequently.

To prevent undue wear occurring on the leading faces of the heavy cams due to constant sliding contact with jaw shims, replaceable steel strips or wear plates are secured with counter-sunk screws to the faces of the cams. Highly machined blocks of steel of various dimensions are inserted between the cams and dies, a plate secured with cap screws being placed over the top of the shims to prevent the latter from kicking upward under the impact of the pressure exerted by the cams.

Hand-Powered Press

Prior to the building of the above-described air-operated machine, a much smaller, simpler device was used in the shop. While its use is limited as compared to the newer tool, it still is employed to a considerable extent, particularly on valves smaller than the minimum one-inch size which are usually handled by the larger machine. Mounted atop a four-foot length of 4¾-inch casing, the device, shown in Figure 6, consists of a simplified cam-acting arm which forces together two sets of dies placed between the jaws.

Like the newer machine, only a short movement is obtained through the leverage of the two cams. Hand-operated, the machine's leverage comes from the use of extension handles which may be slipped on singly or in any combination desired. These extensions, or snipes, are racked in a neat row conveniently near the sizing machine, the individual holders consisting of short pipe collars welded at regularly spaced intervals to a steel strap bolted to the inside of the shop door. The assortment of various sized jaws, undersize pipe plugs, and shims are kept neatly stored in a sheet metal shelved rack welded to the supporting post of the machine.

Also shown in Figure 6, visible just beyond the top of the valve sizing device, is one of the methods employed in the shop for storing for ready use the assorted sizes and types of spooled packing needed in the final assembling of the valves. Beneath the work bench small racks are welded or bolted in place and between them are slung the several spools of various sizes of packing. Much time thus is saved by the workmen at the bench for there is no lost motion in opening boxes of packing on the bench in search of the correct type needed. Placed at the various points in the shop where valves undergo final assembly, the packing material is always available when and where needed and is still out of the way of other bench work.

Hydraulic Test Stands

Following final assembly, the valves are given the manufacturer's original hydraulic pressure tests before being allowed to leave the shop. The efficient, yet very inexpensive test blocks employed in this testing procedure are divided into two sections, one stand for smaller valves up to 2- to 3-inch sizes, and a larger block for testing those up to 10- to 12-inch sizes. Both, however, operate off a hydraulic pressure system pumped by a motor-driven triplex unit which takes in water at ordinary tap pressure and boosts it up to as high as 3000 pounds per square inch. A ½-inch high-pressure line from the pressure side of the pump extends over to each of the nearby test blocks.

The first of these stands (Figure 7) is an upright length of 2½-inch extra-heavy tubing mounted on a floor flange, and the upper end of which is swaged down to one-inch size. A high pressure control valve placed at hand level and several auxiliary fittings make up the remainder of the test stand. A selection of swages and nipples make it possible to adapt the stand, by exchanging these top fittings, to accommodate practically any size valve or fitting up to two- or three-inch size. Hydraulic pressure may be admitted quickly to the bottom of the stand, a slower feed being made into the fitting under test by means of the convenient valve mounted on the side of the stand, this being done while the mechanic watches the valve for possible leaks. Following the test, the hand control is closed off and water remaining in the stand is exhausted through a ½-inch outlet at the bottom of the stand. Control of this exhaust valve is simplified by an extension handle attached to the valve stem which extends up to within a few inches of the control valve.

Test Block for Large Valves

The problem of successfully testing the cumbersome large gate valves was solved by constructing a test block which partially resembles a hand-operated book binding press (Figure 8). The lower plate, on which the valve is placed, is a heavy slab of steel resting upon four angle iron legs. This base supports a still heavier section of steel resting atop two cold-rolled steel legs about two feet above the lower base piece. The legs separating these slabs are approximately two feet apart, providing ample room between them for placement of large valve upon the lower base.

A long threaded heavy screw having a hand-wheel at its upper end, and which passes through the center of the top slab, provides the means of holding the valve in place.

Covering the lower slab is a section of heavy rubber-covered belting material, the latter having a small round hole in its center through which hydraulic pressure may be admitted from beneath the base. After the valve to be tested is centered directly over the orifice, a stabilizing bar is placed over the valve, extending from one side of the opening to the other. The heavy press screw then is screwed down firmly, thus providing a positive seal between the bottom opening of the valve and the rubber gasket. With the valve gate in the closed position, water under high pressure is admitted to the underside of the valve and the interior inspected for possible leaks. Control of the valve regulating incoming water pressure is facilitated by an extension handle similar to the exhaust valve handle on the small valve test unit.

To improve the press action of the screw hold-down, the lower end or base of the screw is made a floating unit, the

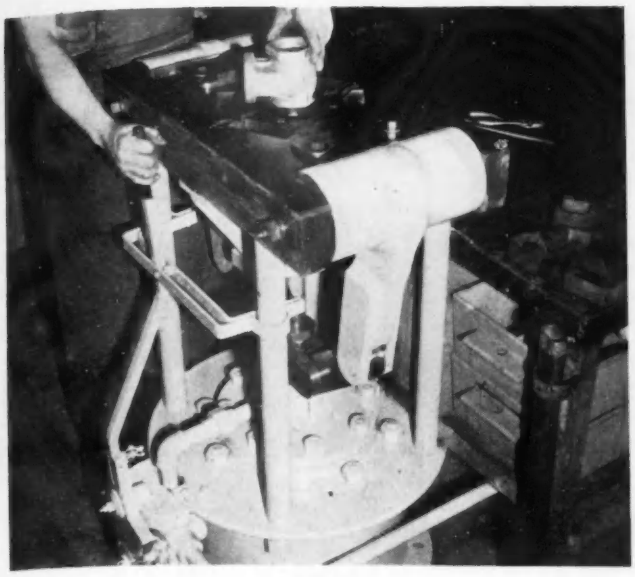


FIGURE 5. In this hydraulic-operated machine, the thread ends of small valves are squeezed to 1/32-inch undersize so threads subsequently may be chased to standard dimensions. Extension handle above 4-way valve facilitates control.

FIGURE 6. Many smaller valves are squeezed to 1/32 undersize by this hand-operated device. Undersize plugs which are screwed into valve ends may be seen in shelves. Extension handles for leverage are racked beside machine.

hollow unit being enclosed at the top by a cap screw-secured cover. Positive sealing is assured by being able to use steel rod snipes passed through holes in the top of the stem immediately below the handwheel. Both high and low pressure tests may be made on these two test stands, a dual pressure gauge system being mounted in the line and mounted in an easily-seen position on the wall above the pump. A 3000-pound gauge is mounted beside one of 500 pounds, a small high-pressure bar-stock valve separating the two. For high pressure tests this valve is closed, but is opened for those whose range will not exceed 400 pounds. A small relief valve mounted on the downstream side of the low pressure gauge protects that instrument should the protecting valve inadvertently be left open while pressure is run up beyond 500 pounds. An on-off button switch controlling the pump is mounted beside the pump in a convenient easily-reached position.

Experience and considerable time, measured over a period of years, have gone into the designing and building of individual units in this valve maintenance shop. Each machine or tool is the material result of much experimenting and many lessons learned through experience gained in handling a large turn-over in field and plant-salvaged valves and fittings.

As a result of the high degree of efficiency attained in this vital cog in the company's various departments a dual purpose has been achieved. One is the conservation of otherwise difficultly-obtained materials at a cost surprisingly low; the other, the passing along to other dependent departments of a substantial share of the resultant savings, plus reconditioned valves that are suitable for pressures and conditions for which the valves originally were designed.

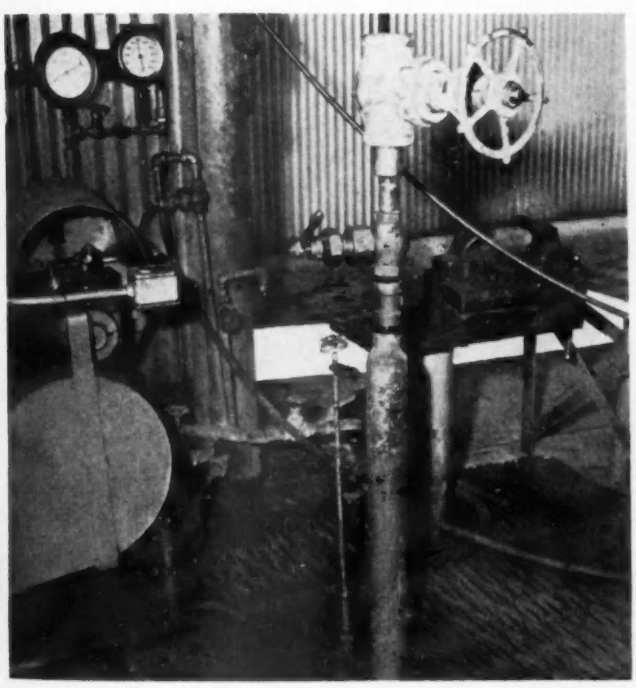
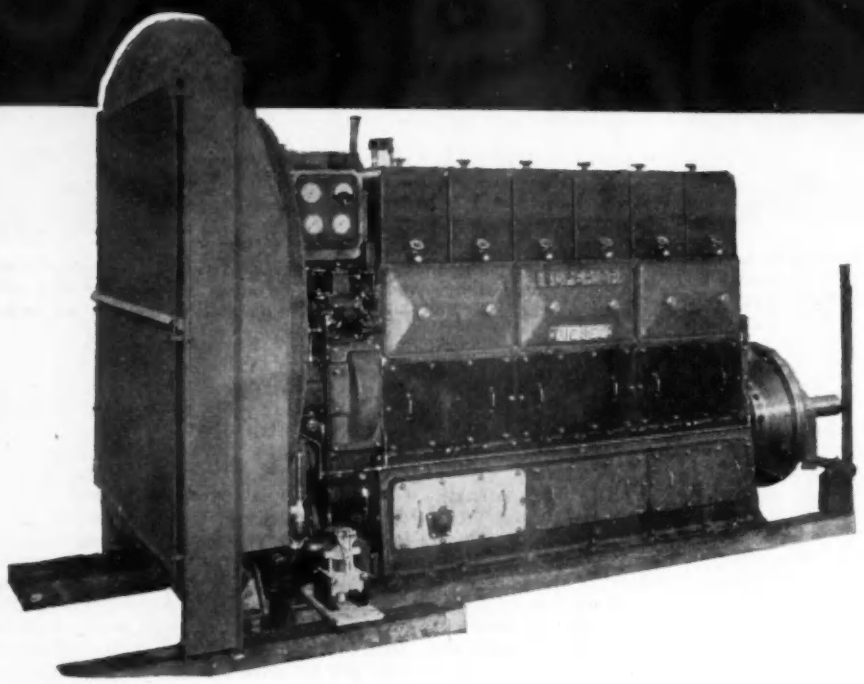


FIGURE 7. Reconditoned valves up to 3-inch size are given manufacturer's original hydraulic pressure tests on this convenient test rack. Triplex pump pressures up to 3000 pounds psi are controlled by valve on pipe stand. Waste water is drained off through extension-handled valve.

FIGURE 8. Gate valves up 12-inch size are tested on this specially designed test block. Placed upon rubber gasket at base, valve is held in place by cinching down heavy screw stem above it. Hydraulic pressure from the motor-driven triplex pump enters from below the closed gate valve through orifice visible in center of gasket.

Superior D

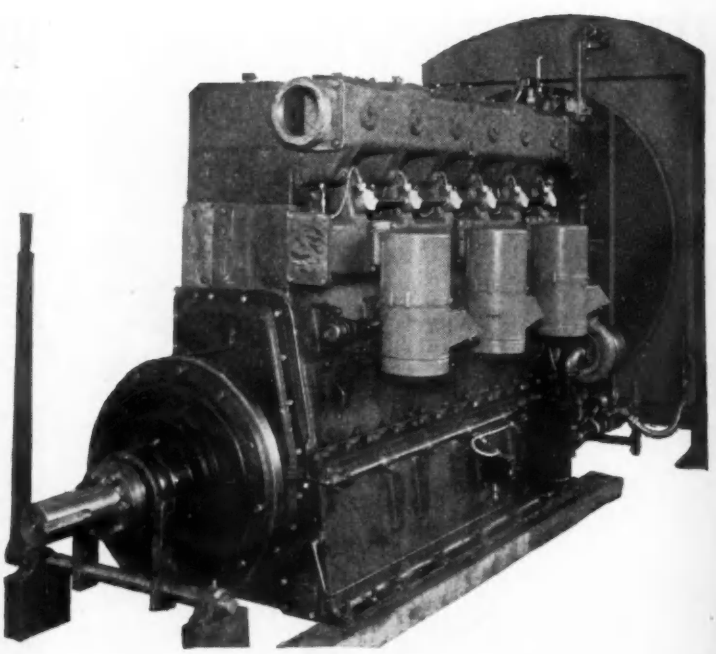


MODEL PTD

4-Cycle
8 1/2-inch bore
10 1/2-inch stroke
6 or 8 Cylinders
260-382 H. P.

	6-Cyl.	8-Cyl.
Rated BHP at 800 RPM Continuous—for Slush Pump or Rotary Drive	260	355
Rated BHP at 800 RPM Intermittent — for Hoisting Service	285	382
Length Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	153⅜"	180⅜"
Width Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	65⅞"	65⅞"
Height Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	91½"	91½"
Length, Base on foundation	81½"	107½"
Width, Base on foundation	35"	35"
Weight Overall, with Clutch and Radiator	16200#	20250#

Note: Horsepowers given above are with radiator and all accessories.



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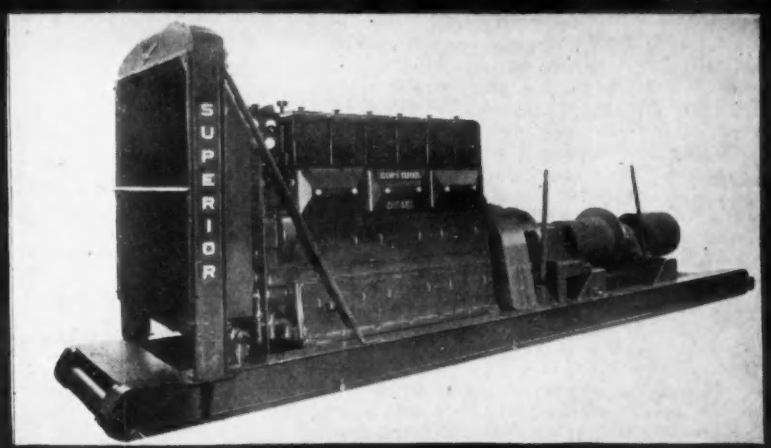

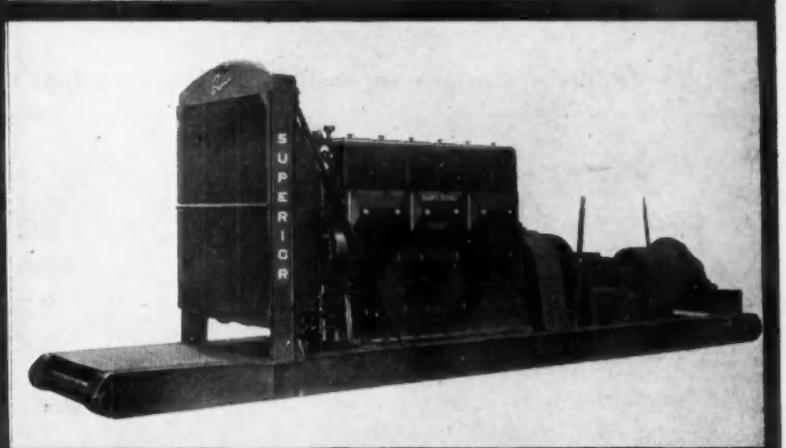

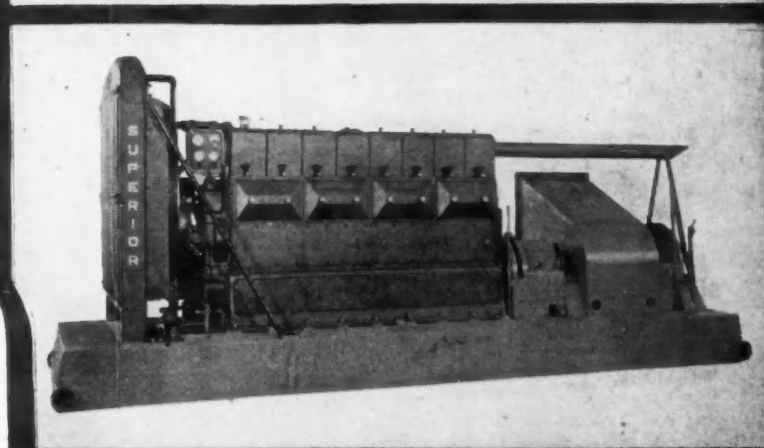

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Exploration Falling Short Of PAW 1945 Program

Data compiled by District Editors and coordinated

By L. J. LOGAN, Associate Editor

INFLUENCES deterring exploration continued in evidence during April as in earlier months of this year, and it is indicated that the PAW goal of 5,000 wildcats for 1945 will not be reached. Instead, it is doubtful if the total will be much if any more than the 4,324 completions of 1944. In the first four months of this year there were 1,349 exploratory completions, or 6.4 percent more than the 1,268 in the corresponding months last year. If this same percentage increase should hold throughout the year, there would be recorded for 1945 a total of 4,600 wildcat completions.

In recognition of the urgent need for new petroleum reserves, the industry is doing more wildcatting this year than ever before. Nevertheless, it is not doing as much as is essential following the protracted heavy wartime draft on developed reserves.

Significant Figures

As evidence of the fact that conditions are not wholly right for bringing forth the large volume of wildcatting needed, it is significant that exploratory drilling this year has been only 6 percent above last year, whereas total drilling shows a 9 percent expansion. (For data on all completions in the first four months see THE OIL WEEKLY of May 14, 1945, page 56.)

It is generally contended within the industry that the most important deterrent to wildcatting is the lack of adequate price for crude oil; that exploration and development are no longer justified, with finding and development costs sharply increased while crude prices remain frozen at the prewar levels.

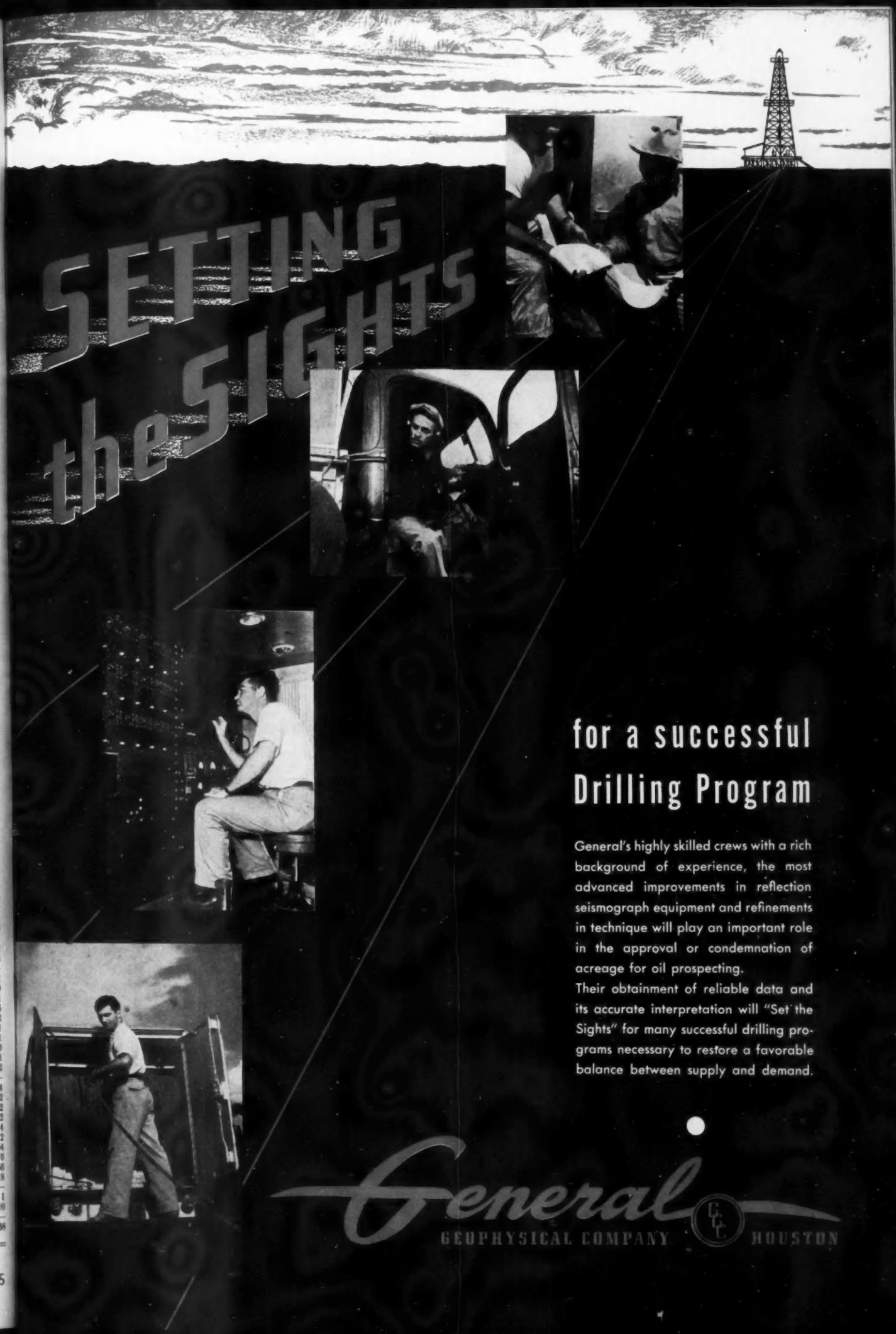
Statistics presented herewith support the view that deterrents to wildcatting are primarily economic rather than physical; that relatively low crude prices are more responsible than wartime hindrances to drilling operations or the prevailing relative success in wildcatting which is undertaken. Actually, on the wildcatting which is being done, there is a better record of success this year than last year, at least in the percentage of strikes among wells completed. Of the exploratory tests completed in the first four months of this year 20

■ CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

■ ALSO SEE TABLES ON PAGES 40, 41, 42

Results of Exploratory Drilling in April and First 4 Months, 1945-1944, By Districts

State or District	APRIL 1945													FIRST FOUR MONTHS, 1945															
	Productive Tests									Unproductive Tests			Total Exploratory Tests	Productive Tests									Unproductive Tests			Total Dry		Total Exploratory Tests	
	New Fields			New Pays			Extensions			Total Productive																			
	Oil	Gas	Dis.	Oil	Gas	Dis.	Oil	Gas	Dis.		Wildcats	New Pays	Outposts		New Fields Oil	New Fields Gas	New Fields Dis.	New Pays Oil	New Pays Gas	New Pays Dis.	Extensions Oil	Extensions Gas	Extensions Dis.	4 Mo. 1945	4 Mo. 1944	Wildcats	New Pays	Outposts	4 Mo. 1945	4 Mo. 1944	4 Mo. 1945	4 Mo. 1944
Alabama																							1	4			4	4	4	5
Arizona																												3		3
Arkansas											1			1									6	11	1	1	13	15	13	21
California	1			1			1			3	18			21	2			1			1			4	16	82			82	82	86	98
Colorado							1			1				1							1			1	1	2			2	2	3	3
Florida																										4			4	4	
Georgia											1			1												3			3	1	3	1
Illinois				6			1			7	26			33	6			10			13			29	24	93			93	100	122	124
Indiana							1			1	5			6	1						1			2	4	35			35	13	37	17
Iowa																										1			1	2	1	2
Kansas	2	1					4	3		10	20			30	17	4		1			7	3		32	23	98			98	141	130	164
Kentucky											3			3	1						1			2	7	32			32	39	34	46
Louisiana				3		1				4	11			15	8	2		10		4	3			27	13	47		1	48	47	75	60
North Louisiana											8			8	1	2					2			5	3	30			30	29	35	32
South Louisiana				3		1				4	3			7	7			10		4	1			22	10	17		1	18	18	40	28
Michigan	1	2			1					4	21	1		26	4	2		1	1		1			9	4	69	1	2	72	67	81	71
Mississippi											13			13		1	2				1			4	1	46			46	19	50	20
Missouri											3			3								1		1		10			10	1	11	1
Montana											1			1							1			1	1	3			3	4	4	5
Nebraska																										2			2	2	2	2
New Mexico	1	1			1		1			4	2			6	2	1			1		1			5	2	19			19	19	24	21
Ohio							1	1		2	6			8		6			1		1	3		11	13	21			21	18	32	31
Oklahoma	3	1	1	1			4			10	17			27	19	3	1	3	2		7	1		36	15	86			86	64	122	79
Tennessee											1			1												1			1	1	1	1
Texas	6		2	6			3		1	18	94	8	1	121	46	12	10	23	1		7		2	101	93	367	18	10	395	389	496	482
E. Texas Border											1			1												2			7	2	7	4
Rest of E. Texas											7	1		8	2	1								3	6	20	2	2	24	46	27	52
North Texas							1			1	25	2		28	6			6	1		1			14	16	87	4	1	92	86	106	102
West Central				2						2	15	1		18	4	2		2						8	7	37	3		40	35	48	43
West Texas	2			1			2			5	16	4	1	26	11			5			4			20	15	72	7	5	84	59	104	74
Panhandle											1			1												4			4	2	4	2
Upper Gulf Coast	2		2	2					1	6	10			16	5	3	4	9			2		1	24	9	34	2	2	38	45	62	54
Lower Gulf Coast	1									1	10			11	11	5	5						1	22	24	62			62	52	84	76
Southwest Texas	1			1						2	7			9	5	1	1	1						8	13	36			36	45	44	55
South Central	1									1	2			3	2									2	1	8			8	17	10	18
West Virginia																												1		1	
Wyoming	1						1			2	1		2	5	3						1			4	5	7		3	10	5	14	10
Total U. S.	15	5	3	17	2	1	18	4	1	66	244	9	3	322	109	31	13	49	6	4	47	8	2	269	229	1043	20	17	1080	1039	1349	1268



for a successful
Drilling Program

General's highly skilled crews with a rich background of experience, the most advanced improvements in reflection seismograph equipment and refinements in technique will play an important role in the approval or condemnation of acreage for oil prospecting.

Their obtainment of reliable data and its accurate interpretation will "Set the Sights" for many successful drilling programs necessary to restore a favorable balance between supply and demand.

General
GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY HOUSTON

New Oil and Gas Fields and New Pay Horizons Discovered in The United States in April, 1945

Also Important Extensions to Established Fields

COUNTY	FIELD	COMPANY, WELL AND LOCATION	Date Spudded	Date Completed	Total Depth (Feet)	Completion Horizon (Feet)	[1]Name Character and Age of Producing Formation	[2]Initial Production Method and Choke	Gravity of Oil	[3]Structure: [4]Method of Discovery	Tentative Evaluation of Discovery or Extension (Opinion of relative importance of area from general viewpoint of the industry based on pertinent but necessarily incomplete data. Later development or more complete data obviously might require revision of this tentative opinion).
		CALIFORNIA—New Oil Field									
Los Angeles	Del Valle	Texas Co.'s Kern 1, 18-4n-17w	.....	4- -45	3114	2817- 3000	Sd; Mio.	F 196, $\frac{1}{16}$"	29.3	.....	3000 ft w of prod; may be new fld or extension of Sterry pool in Del Valle fld.
		CALIFORNIA—New Oil Pay									
Los Angeles	Newhall-Potrero	Barnsdall's RSF 44, 27-4n-17w	.....	4- 4-45	11229	9664- 9842	.....	F 530; $\frac{11}{64}$"	36.7	.....	Proves 6th prod sd in this fld.
		CALIFORNIA—Oil Field Extension									
Kern	Race Track Hill	Kern Oil Co.'s 28-34, 34-29s-29e	.....	4-28-45	5421	4590- 4692	Jewett sd; Mio.	F 1872; 2"	41.0	.....	Extends fld over ½ mi; has greater sd thickness than disc well.
		COLORADO—Oil Field Extension									
Rio Blanco	Rangely	Stanolind's Hagood 1, c ne se 23-2n-103w	.....	3-25-45	6555	5955-	Weber sd;	F 420; 1"	34.3	.....	Extends prod n on Rangely anticline.
		ILLINOIS—New Oil Pays									
Clay	Kenner	Lynn's Allen 2, se sw se 25-3n-5e	3- 5-45	4-24-45	2207	2201- 2206	Tar Springs sd; Miss	P 41, 70 wtr	....	.....	Pool previously has prod only fr Bethel sandstone.
Edwards	Bennington	Burr Lambert's Nellie Van Schoick 5, nw se se 7-1n-10e	1-31-45	4- 3-45	3285	3240-	Lower O'Hara li; Miss	P 105	....	.....	Main prod in pool fr McClosky li with a little fr Aux Vases sd.
Richland	Noble	Pure Oil's Grubb "A" 3, ne se sw 36-3n-8e	2- 6-45	4- 3-45	3100	2918- 2933	Aux Vases sd; Miss	P 17	....	.....	In area of McClosky prod. Plugged back to Aux Vases sd after failing to get McClosky producer.
Wabash	McCarmel	C. E. Skiles' Chapman 1, ne ne nw 18-1s-12w	1-23-45	4- 3-45	2077	2020- 2045	Jackson sd; Miss	P 175	....	.....	.....
White	Brownsville	Weinert's Kisner 1, sw ne se, 31-5s-9e	.....	4-24-45	3186	3098- 3104	Lower O'Hara li; Miss	P 120	....	.....	Completed in March in Rosiclare sd and McClosky li as disc well of pool. Reworked to become triple pay well. 2nd well comp in lower O'Hara and same date.
White	Brownsville	Weinert's Kisner-Turner 2, nw ne se 31-5s-9e	3-26-45	4-17-45	2902	2866-	Paint Creek sd; Miss	P 98	....	.....	3 wells prod in pool. Both of the others prod fr lower pays but had very good shows in Paint Creek sd.
		ILLINOIS—Oil Field Extension									
Wayne	Johnsonville	Helgen's (Fulk) Weaver (Bradley) 1, nw sw se 4-1s-6e	3-15-45	4-17-45	3222	3200-	McClosky li; Miss	P 202	....	.....	Located abt ½ mi s Johnsonville pool and ⅝ mi n Sims N. pool, which also prod fr McClosky li.
		INDIANA—Oil Field Extension									
Gibson	Wheeling	Farm Bureau Oil Co.'s Smith 1, se se ne, 17-1s-10w	.....	4- -45	1062	1055- 1062	Tar Springs sd; Miss	P 30	....	.....	Opens sml area for further exploration. Chief value in that new prod horizon may expand potential yld fr area.
		KANSAS—New Oil Fields									
Barber	Unnamed	J. M. Huber Corp.'s Clay 1, se sw 28-30s-13w, 3 mi ne Lake City pool	.....	4-22-45	4609	4605- 4609	Maquoketa li; Ord	F 350, 15 mln	40.0	Ant; seis, sub	Apparently important strike; structure known as Marjorie gas area has 3 lge prod; this is 2nd well on structure to prod oil.
Cowley	Unnamed	W. H. Lassen's Wise 1, se se nw 1-33s-4e, s part old Winfield pool (abnd)	.....	4-20-45	1825	1820- 1825	Elgin sd; Penn	F 200	....	Ant; dr	Fairly important; revives old Winfield pool.
		KANSAS—New Gas Field									
Meade	Unnamed	Stanolind's Adams 1, sw sw sw 8-35s-30w, 15 mi e Hugoton gas area	.....	4-30-45	7921	5850- 5890	Li; Miss	F 88 mln	....	Ant; seis	Important new gas reserve; well located in center of 90,000-ac lse.
		KANSAS—Oil Field Extensions									
Barton	Behrens	Solar Oil Co.'s Behrens 1, sw ne 6-20s-15w, ½ mi e Behrens pool	.....	4-24-45	3755	3659-3755	Arbuckle li; Cam	P 250	38.0	Ant; sub, dr	Important extension in area where good porosity and saturation encountered in Arbuckle lime.
Barton	Trapp	Robert L. Williams' Prusa 1, swc ne 20-16s-13w, ½ mi e Trapp pool prod	.....	4-20-45	3400	3205- 3210	Kansas City li; Penn	F 2400	36.0	Flt ant; dr	Well drilled to granite; plugged back to Kansas City li to pick good saturation and porosity; disc checks normal with Prusa fld to w.
Ellis	Herzog	Gulf's Dreiling 1, se se 19-13s-16w, 1 mi n Herzog pool prod	.....	4- 7-45	3493	3486- 3493	Arbuckle li; Cam	F 2453	....	Str trp; dr	Hit porous streak in Arbuckle; producers erratic; strike extends Herzog pool 1 mi n and considered on same general structural feature.
Norton	Ray	Helmerich & Payne's, Inc.'s Hansen 1, csw nw 26-5s-21w, 2 mi se Ray pool prod.	.....	4-22-45	3656	3654- 3656	Arbuckle li; Cam	S 120	....	Str trp; dr	Checks normal with Arbuckle in Ray pool wells; looks like 2-mi se extension.
		KANSAS—Gas Field Extensions									
Barber	Marjorie	Lion Oil Ref. Co.'s Lemon 1-B, se nw sw 21-30s-13w, 1 mi w Marjorie pool prod.	.....	4-19-45	4701	4479- 4495	Li; Miss	F 13 mln	....	Ant; dr	Expands limits Marjorie pool abt 1 mi w.
Stanton	Hugoton	Stanolind's CC&P 1, c 31-28s-39w, 9 mi e Hugoton gas prod	.....	4- 1-45	2627	2386- 2530	Herrington-Krider sd; Perm	F 4.887 mln	....	Ant; dr	Extends Hugoton gas area 9 mi w.
Stanton	Hugoton	Stanolind's Col-Mac 1, 32-30s-39w, 6 mi w Hugoton gas prod	.....	4- 3-45	2725	2619- 2725	Herrington-Krider sd; Perm	F 9.495 mln	....	Ant; dr	Extends Hugoton gas area 6 mi w.
		SOUTH LOUISIANA—New Oil Pays									
Acadia	Egan	Sun's B. W. Freeland 1, s 80° 42 mins e 3353, n 9° 08 mins e 665 fr swc 38-9s-1w.	12-14-44	3-30-45	10660	10102-10112	Sd; Mio	F 170, 0.2% wtr; $\frac{1}{8}$"	38.1	.....	Second oil sd for fld.
Jeff Davis	W. Tepetate	Barnsdall's Minos Miller 3, 3520 n fr swc sect 31, 165 e of wl sect 31, 933 s 71° e of No. 2 on same lse in 31-7s-2w.	2- 5-45	4- 3-45	8572	8398- 8420	Frio sd; Olig	F 1057, ¼" F 661.20, ¼"	35.2 36.0	.....	This new sd present in other wells in fld; first time tested for prod. Reserves in fld will be greatly revised upward.
Plaquemines	Venice	Tide Water's Manhattan Land & Fruit Co. 1-C, 990 s 1650 e of nwc 23-21s-30e	11- 3-44	4-26-45	12431	11867-11898	Sd; Mio	F 253; $\frac{4}{64}$"	35.0	.....	Deepest prod in fld. Sands not present in other wells in fld. Indicates big increase in estimated reserves.
		SOUTH LOUISIANA—New Distillate Pay									
St. Martin	St. Martinville	Stanolind's Mouton Land & Lumber Co. 1, 990 ne of nwl 990 nw of swl 23-9s-5e	11-19-44	3-26-45	11438	9693- 9765	Sd; Mio	F 58; $\frac{4}{64}$"	48.0	.....	On flk big structure, badly fltd; 2nd well has

Plaquemines	Venice	Tide Water's Manhattan Land & Fruit Co. 1-C, 990 s 1650 e of nwc 23-21s-30e	11- 3-44	4-26-45	12431	11867-11898	Sd; Mio	F 253; ¼"	35.0	.....	Deepest prod in fld. Sands not present in other wells in fld. Indicates big increase in estimated reserves.
		SOUTH LOUISIANA—New Distillate Pay									
St. Martin	St. Martinville N. Flk.	Continental-Standard of Kansas' Liquidators 1, 990 ne of swl 990 se of 261.23-ac tr in 135-10s-6e.	11-19-44	3-36-45	11428	9692- 9765	Sd; Mio	F 58; ¼"	48.0	.....	On flk big structure, badly fltd; 2nd well has been comp in same sd.
		MICHIGAN—New Oil Field									
Mecosta	Wheatland	Smith Pet. Co.'s Ortwein 1, se nw ne 7-14n-7w, 7 mi w Sherman oil fld	1- 3-45	4- 5-45	3688	3685- 3688	Dundee li-dolo, Devo	P 34, 9 wtr	43.0	Ant; geol	Disc disappointing, may be edge well. However, lge area untested holds promise.
		MICHIGAN—New Gas Fields									
Clare	Surrey	Mich. Consol Gas Co.'s Frizzell 1, c ne 23-17n-5w, 3 mi sw McKay gas fld	4- 1-45	4-30-45	1471	1448- 1465	Michigan Stray sdy li; Miss	F 0.475 mln	....	.....	.....
Mecosta	Colfax	Mich. Consol. Gas Co.'s Bush 1, c sw 4-15n-9w, w mi e Big Rapids	3- 9-45	4-17-45	1301	1295- 1300	Michigan Stray sd; Miss	F 9.280 mln	....	Ant; geol	Fld to be developed this year.
		MICHIGAN—New Gas Pay									
Isabella	Coldwater	Sohio Pet. Co.'s Gas Unit 1, c sw 29-16n-6w	4- 5-45	4-26-45	1404	1390- 1404	Michigan Stray sd; Miss	F 8.4 mln	....	.....	.....
		NEW MEXICO—New Oil Field									
Lea	.....	Gulf's E. T. Paddock 1, c sw se 1-22s-37e, 1½ mi e Penrose fld (reg Permian); 3 mi n by w Drinkard-Yeso fld.	1-21-45	4- 7-45	5843	5200- 5230	Glorietta li; Perm	F 610, 5% wtr 0.362 mln; 1"	38.4	Ant; geol	First oil prod fr Glorietta in Lea County; equivalent to Holt in West Texas; usually occurring on flk of structure. Rated at 4000 to 6000 bbls oil per ac yld.
		NEW MEXICO—New Gas Field									
Eddy	.....	Nipper-McKinney's State 1, c sw sw 21-20s-28e	1- 1-45	4- 2-45	933	685- 750	Yates sd; Perm	F 3.060 mln; 2"	....	Ant; geol	Not important.
		NEW MEXICO—New Gas Pay									
San Juan	Barker Creek Dome	Southern Union Gas Co.'s Barker-Creek-Ute Indian Reservation 9, se se nw 21-32n-14w, offsetting shallow gassers.	6-25-44	3-16-45	9468	8630- 8650 8417- 8490	Paradox li; Penn	F 60 mln	....	D; geol	Important supplemental supply high-test gas for discoverer's trunk line serving Santa Fe, Albuquerque, etc. Probably eliminates structure as potential oil source.
		NEW MEXICO—Oil Field Extension									
Lea	Drinkard-Yeso	Samedan Oil Corp's O. I. Boyd 1, c nw se 23-22s-37e, 1⅞ mi w by s of fld's disc; ½ mi e Penrose fld in regular Permian.	2- 8-45	4-24-45	6455	6370- 6440	Yeso li; Perm	F 182, 10 wtr; ¼"	39.6	Ant; geol	Water with oil attributed to lower portion of oil string having parted and dropped to 17 ft off bottom.
		OHIO—Oil Field Extension									
Perry	Clayton	Wiser Oil Co.'s Carl W. Ream 1, sec 36 Hopewell twp	.....	4-27-45	3113	3077- 3113	Clinton sd; Sil	F 97	....	.....	Extends pool 1 mi nw. May be new pool.
		OHIO—Gas Field Extension									
Lorain	Wellington	Glen Harmon's Homer Sooy 1, lot 4, Penfield twp	.....	4-11-45	2408	-2408	Clinton sd; Sil	F 8.016 mln	....	.....	Extends middle Wellington pool 1 mi e.
		OKLAHOMA—New Oil Fields									
Marshall	Unnamed	Phillips Pet. Co.'s Gipson 1, se sc ne 10-6s-6e, 2 mi nw Aylesworth pool	.....	4-17-45	3482	3300- 3375	Bromide sd; Ord	F 147	38.0	Ant; seis, sub	Fairly important strike; stains and odor in Viola li 2263-2317 ft but failed to show on drill stem test.
Okfuskee	Unnamed	J. E. Crosbie, Inc.'s Sykora 1, ne ne sw 20-12n-7e, just w Paden community	.....	4-10-45	4696	3846- 3950	Cromwell sd; Penn	F 400	36.0	Flt ant; dr	Good producer but extent of prod area undetermined; Hunton zone had good oil show.
Pontotoc	Unnamed	Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp.'s Newburn 1, se ne sw 31-5n-4e, 5 mi nw Roff community.	.....	4-30-45	2025	2018- 2025	Sd; Penn	F 40	....	Ant; seis, sub	Unimportant; in area where number sml pools have been prod for years.
		OKLAHOMA—New Distillate Field									
Grady	Chitwood	Magnolia's Cunningham 1, se ne 33-5n-6w, abt 9 mi e Chickasha gas area	.....	4-27-45	10891	10879-10882	Basal Penn sd	F 441 dist; 2.18 mln	....	Ant; Seis, sub	Important new gas-dist area; located within Anadarko Basin; now deepest producer in Okla.
		OKLAHOMA—New Gas Field									
Pottawatomie	Unnamed	Texas Co.'s Veatal 1, nw nw se 28-6n-3e, 1 mi se old W. Asher pool	.....	4-10-45	4463	2854- 2878	Layton sd; Penn	F 20 mln	....	Ant; geop, sub	Important gas strike; basal Pennsylvanian also showed for considerable gas; Hunton carried water.
		OKLAHOMA—New Oil Pay									
Stephens	W. Marlow	Texas Co.'s Sears 1, sw ne ne 20-2n-8w	.....	4-24-45	6762	6714- 6762	Lower Penn sd	F 500; ¼"	46.0	Ant; dr	Important strike; establishes prod 700 ft deeper than regular horizon.
		OKLAHOMA—Oil Field Extensions									
Garvin	E. Pauls Val	Ohio Oil Co.'s Chisholm 1, sw nw nw 13-3n-1e, 1½ mi w E. Pauls Val. pool	.....	4-16-45	3855	3845- 3855	Oil Creek sd; Ord	S 175, 15 wtr	38.0	Ant; dr	Extends pool 1½ mi w and opens new, deeper pay abt 800 ft below Burns sd.
Hughes	Horns Corner	Deep Rock Oil Corp.'s Hudson 1, ne sw sw 32-7n-10e, 1¼ mi sw Horns Corner	.....	4-28-45	3840	3833- 3840	U. Cromwell sd; Penn	F 360, 13 mln ¼"	38.0	Ant; seis, sub	Important strike; proves abt 1000 acs; disc significant as U. Cromwell in area prod only gas, this being first well to make commercial oil prod.
Kingfisher	W. Edmond	Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp.'s Stewart 1, cnw nw 24-15n-5w, 1 mi n W. Edmond prod limits.	.....	4-30-45	7287	7014- 7026	Bois D'Arc li; Dev	F 917, 50 wtr; 1"	....	Str trp; dr	Important strike; extends W. Edmond pool 1 mi n
McClain	Washington	Carter Oil Co.'s McBride 1, cse 9-7n-3w, ½ mi s Washington pool	.....	4-21-45	10647	10601-10647	Wilcox sd; Ord	F 2500; ¼"	41.0	Ant; seis	Extends deep Washington pool ½ mi s; well ran higher than nearest prod. Considered important and as being prod in deep Anadarko Basin play.
		UPPER TEXAS GULF COAST—New Oil Field									
Hardin	Village Mills	Houston of Tex-American Republics Corp.'s Fee-Hardin CSL 2, 6500 fr nl 660 fr el 956.7-ac lse, 6500 s of No. 1, disc well.	12- 4-44	3-18-45	9559	5798- 5820	Cockfield-Yegua sd; Eoc	F 297, 0.2% wtr; ¼"	37.1	Seis	Important strike. Located mi s gas-dist disc in same sd sect. Also possibilities in Wilcox sd at 9400 ft which showed gas.
		UPPER TEXAS GULF COAST—New Distillate Fields									
Chambers	Elm Bayou	Texas Co.'s Josephine Connerly 1-A, 660 fr s&wl se¼ H&TB sect 92, 320-ac lse, 5.3 mi sw Stowell.	12- 2-44	4- 6-45	8609	8394- 8415	U. Frio sd; Olig	F 15 per mln; 2.018 mln; ¼"	52.9	.....	Shut in gas-dist well; no market outlet at present. Drg 2nd well required before any evaluation of disc can be made.
Matagorda	E. Bay City	Skelly-Stanclind-Tidewater's G. P. Hardy & Horn 1, 1140 fr wl 630 fr sl 450 fr nl 131-ac lse in blk 3 I&GN sur 3 and Henry Goslin sur 2.	11-19-44	3-19-45	10844	10095-10123	L. Frio sd; Olig	F 48.80, 5.288 mln; ¼"	41.5	Seis	First well indicates flt structure; prod lean gas with very little fluid. Additional drilling required. Sands below comp depth also carried gas and dist.
		UPPER TEXAS GULF COAST—New Oil Pays									
Liberty	Kirby	General Crude's C. F. Garbs 2, 722 fr el 660 fr wl 330 fr sl 44-ac tr, M. Duncan sur, twin to and s of No. 1 well.	3- 1-45	3-25-45	3485	3478- 3485	Miocene sd; Mio	F 59.32, 0.1% wtr; ⅛"	22.1	SD	Single-well reserve estimated at 140,000 bbls.
Wharton	Daboval	Amerada's Jennie M. Smith 1, 660 fr s&el 80-ac lse, sw¼ sect 58, ETRR sur, ¾ mi n disc well.	1-125-45	3-25-45	7317	6300- 6309	Middle Frio sd; Olig	F 65; ⅛"	42.8	.....	Th in sand section.

New Oil and Gas Fields and New Pay Horizons Discovered in The United States in April, 1945

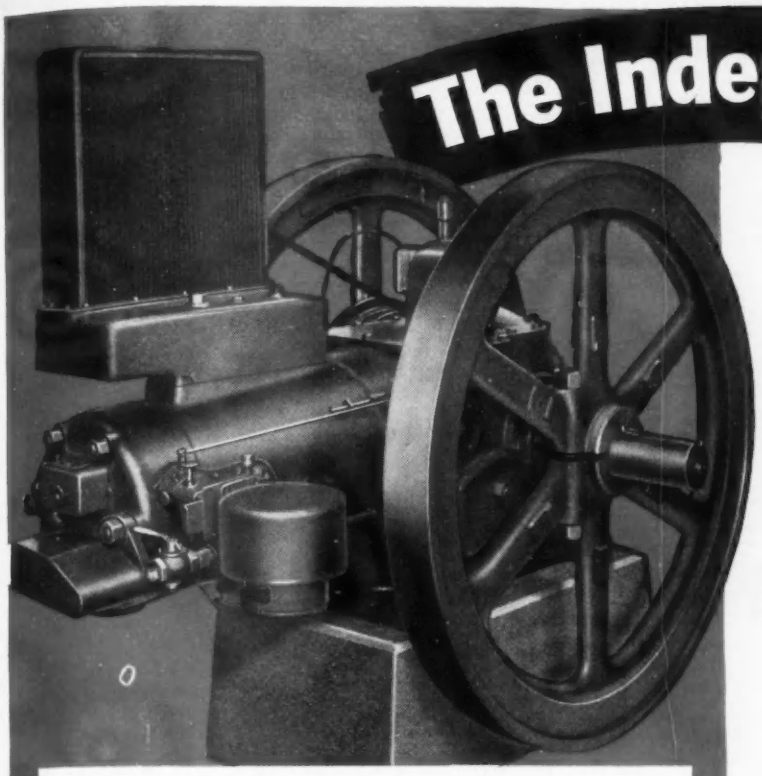
Also Important Extensions to Established Fields

COUNTY	FIELD	COMPANY, WELL AND LOCATION	Date Spudded	Date Completed	Total Depth (Feet)	Completion Horizon (Feet)	[1]Name, Character and Age of Producing Formation	[2]Initial Production Method and Choke	Gravity of Oil	[3]Structure: [4]Method of Discovery	Tentative Evaluation of Discovery or Extension (Opinion of relative importance of area from general viewpoint of the industry based on pertinent but necessarily incomplete data. Later development or more complete data obviously might require revision of this tentative opinion).
		UPPER TEXAS GULF COAST—Distillate Field Extension									
Chambers	White's Lake-Jackson Pasture	Standard of Tex.'s Fannie May White 2-1, 2500 fr el 853 fr sl Solomon Brill sur, 742-ac lse.	12- 6-44	4-13-45	9025	8886- 8892	.....	F 4.413; ¼" F 220 mln;open	Cond.	.....	2653 ne of Crosby et al's Mayes White 1.
		LOWER TEXAS GULF COAST—New Oil Field									
Jim Wells	Ramon	Bridwell Oil Co.'s Ramon Garcia 1, 330 fr nl 4200 fr wl 400-ac Ramon Garcia lse, La Trinidad Gr, 1 mi s Ben Bolt fld.	2-21-45	3-20-45	4440	4376- 4386	Frio sd; Olig	F 156, 0.3% wtr; ¼"	36.0	.....	Single-well reserve estimated at 280,000 bbls.
		NORTH TEXAS—Oil Field Extension									
Young	Garvey-Farmer	Standard of Ohio's J. R. Garvey 1-C, 330 ft out swc sect 1802, TE&L Co. sur, 1¾ mi w Farmer fld's 4400-ft Bend prod. nearest deep.	9-23-44	3-26-45	5415	5170- 5200 5092- 5154	Li; Miss Li; Miss	P 37, 75 wtr	44.0	Ant; geol	Not important, altho top of Mississippi 61 ft high to flowing Mississippi pay disc on e side fld. This extension proved dry in fld's regular Bend pay.
		SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS—New Oil Field									
Wilson	Ormsby	L. D. Ormsby's Williamson Heirs 1, 330 fr s&wl Williamson Heirs 240.66-ac tr, M. Contis sur, 9 mi ne Floresville.	.....	12-30-45	5062	5042-	.....	P 127, 10% wtr.	18.3	.....	Unimportant. East offset dry.
		SOUTHWEST TEXAS—New Oil Field									
Zapata	McDermott	Humble's Juana Y. McDermott 1, 1980 fr swl 660 fr nwl 1644-ac tr, Sernardo Gutierrez porc 14	.....	1-11-45	7004	2609- 2619	.....	F 5.5; 1/8"	....	.....	Unimportant.
		SOUTHWEST TEXAS—New Oil Pay									
Starr	Boyle	R. D. Farish's Sugarland Industries 1, 330 fr w&sl tr "E" and 100-ac lse, Proc 92 sh 7-B, 2000 e ne Goldston 2-C, ½ mi e Boyle fld.	2-24-45	3-27-45	4195	4031- 4043	Basal Frio sd; Olig	F 114; 4/64"	46.4	.....	Single-well reserve estimated at 288,000 bbls.
		WEST TEXAS—New Oil Fields									
Andrews	.....	Stanolind's University 1-P, c ne ne sect 44, blk 13, 3 mi s by e of Fullerton-Devonian fld, nearest prod.	11- 7-44	4-15-45	8855	8750- 8770	Devonian li; Devo	F 439; ¼"	44.0	Ant; geol	Classified as separate fr Fullerton-Devonian fld, situated 3 mi n by w, as top of Devonian is 339 ft low to nearest fld well. Comparatively thin pay with underlying water. Crude tests 0.42% sulphur, 56.5 octane rating; not acceptable for mixing with 2 grades Fullerton fld crude.
Runnels	Leonard	O. P. Leonard's A. V. Livingston 1, 660 ft out sec sect 110, J. H. Larrimore sur, 5¾ mi w by n nearest oil prod.	9-13-44	4- 5-45	3085	3015- 3029	Strawn li; Penn	F 206; ¼"	39.7	Ant; geol	Sml well on sustained prod; potential involved pressure-buildup and based on 3-hr gauge. Considered small pool.
		WEST TEXAS—New Oil Pay									
Gaines	Russell-"6100"	Shell's Dr. E. H. Jones 2-A, c sw ne sect 490 ,blk G, CCSD&RGNG sur, sw offset to regular Clear Fork prod at 7400-7780 ft.	12-12-44	4- 3-45	7775	6090- 6140	U. Clear Fork li; Perm	F 327, 9 wtr ½"	32.0	Ant; geol	This upper pay probably embraces greater productive area than regular pay below; greater crude yld per ac in prospect, enhancing importance of fld, which has been disappointing in output.
		WEST TEXAS—Oil Field Extensions									
Ector	TXL	Rowan Drilling Co.'s T. P. Land Trust 1, c nw se T&P Ry 29, blk 45, T-L-S, 2⅞ mi se fld disc.	12- 4-44	4-11-45	7970	7826- 7916	Li; Devo	F 2782; ½"	42.0	Ant; geol	Top Devonian only 47 ft low to disc; all intermediate acreage can't be assumed proved as Devonian can be barren in this area in face of favorable structural position. Single well reserve of 360,000 bbls. sweet crude.
Pecos	Ft. Stockton	Texas Co.'s E. Riggs 1, c se ne T. & St. L. Ry Co. 8, blk 146, 1¼ mi s extension	2-19-45	4-17-45	2903	2887- 2903	Yates sd; Perm	F 166; ½"	32.3	Ant; geol	Top Yates is 83 ft low to nearest producer, but top pay only 13 ft low. Lge prod area evident; considered good Permian li prospect on w side structure.
		WEST CENTRAL TEXAS—New Oil Pays									
Stephens	.....	Texas Co.'s J. W. Parks 47-A, 834 ft nsl and 1637 ft wel of TE&L Co. sect 3373, offsetting Bend prod.	8-19-44	4- 8-45	4305	4102- 4107 4150- 4154	Ellenburger li; Ord	P 9	42.7	Ant; geol	Not important, as Ellenburger is limestone instead of customary porous dolomite; only 9 ft of pay.
Stephens	N. Caddo	American Mfg. Co.'s R. M. Rogers 1, 800 ft out swc T&P Ry. 27, blk 5	11- 4-44	4-19-45	4513	4471- 4513	Ellenburger dolo; Ord	F 92; ¼"	46.0	Ant; geol	Involves sml prod area; most effective pay in last ft of hole drilled.
		WYOMING—New Oil Field									
Natrona	Oil Mountain	Texas Co.'s Clark 1, c ne sw 35-33n-82w	.....	4- 2-45	3416	2640- 2795	Tensleep sd; Penn	S 17	12.4	.....	.....
		WYOMING—Oil Field Extension									
Park	Elk Basin	Carter's Johnson 5, ne se nw 8-57n-99w	.....	.....	5557	5495- 5557	Tensleep sd; Penn	P 340	....	.....	.....

[1] Character of producing formations abbreviated thus: ch, chalk; dolo, dolomite; li, limestone; sd, sandstone; sh, shale; ser, serpentine; cgl, congolmerate. Ages of formations abbreviated thus: Pleis, Pleiocene; Plio, Pliocene; Mio, Miocene; Olig, Oligocene; Eoc, Eocene; U. Cre, Upper Cretaceous; L. Cre, Lower Cretaceous; Jur, Jurassic; Tri, Triassic; Perm, Permian; Penn, Pennsylvanian; U. Miss, Upper Mississippian; L. Miss, Lower Mississippian; Devo, Devonian; Sil, Silurian; Ord, Ordovician; Cam, Cambrian.

[2] Barrels of oil per day (24 hr. rate), flowing (F), pumping (P), swabbing (Sw), or bailing (B); or million cubic feet of gas daily open flow capacity; size of choke given in inches. [3] Type structure abbreviated as follows: Ant, Anticline; D, Dome; Fld, Fold or Folded; Flt, Fault or Faulted; M, Monocline; N, Nose; SD Salt Dome; Str trp, Stratigraphic trap; Syn, Syncline; Ter, Terrace. [4] Method of discovery abbreviated as follows: cd, core drilling; dr, drilling; geol, geology; geop, geophysics; grv, gravity meter; ran dr, random drilling; seis, seismograph; subsub, subsurface geology; sur, surface geology.

The Independent Type



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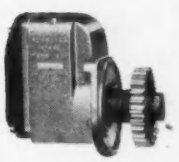

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[2] Barrels of oil per day (24 hr. rate), flowing (F), pumping (P), swabbing (Sw), or bailing (B); or million cubic feet of gas daily open flow capacity; size of choke given in inches. [3] Type structure abbreviated as follows: Ant, Anticline; D, Dome; Fld, Fold or Folded; Flt, Fault or Faulted; M, Monocline; N, Nose; SD Salt Dome; Str trp, Stratigraphic trap; Syn, Syncline; Ter, Terrace. [4] Method of discovery abbreviated as follows: cd, core drilling; dr, drilling; geol, geology; geop, geophysics; grv, gravity meter; ran dr, random drilling; seis, seismograph; sub, subsurface geology; sur, surface geology.

Exploration Falling Short

■ CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38

percent were productive, against only 18.1 percent successful out of the total for the corresponding months last year. This may be construed to indicate that the volume of wildcatting is being held down because the drilling of only the better prospects is justified under the existing crude price situation and outlook. At any rate, the industry actually is not stepping out into unproved areas to such extent as to show as high a dry hole ratio as it did last year. For the first four months of this year 80 percent of all exploratory tests were dry, whereas in the like period last year 81.9 percent were dry.

In consequence of this concentration of effort mainly on better prospects, this year has shown an increase of 17.5 percent over last year in the number of productive exploratory completions, although the total number of exploratory completions is up only 6.4 percent, as previously stated. Conversely, only 3.9 percent more dry holes have been recorded this year than last year, considering completions from January through April.

More Fields

Relatively good results have been achieved in finding new gas and distillate reserves as well as oil reserves. But for each of these three types of production there have been relatively better results in finding entirely new fields than in finding new pay horizons within known fields or in extending the areal limits of such existing fields. As compared with last year, there have been larger increases in number of fields found than in number of new pays or extensions. The significance of these trends is that there has been a using-up and diminution of reserves which can be established in the less hazardous way of outpost or deeper-test drilling. Instead of being able to prove up such less costly reserves in former volumes, the industry is being forced increasingly to go out into wholly unproved areas to secure new reserves, a more hazardous and costly procedure, which it can afford to do only by restricting its efforts to the more promising areas, as previously suggested.

Summary of Results of Exploratory Drilling

ITEM	April, 1945	Mar., 1945	JANUARY-APRIL 1944	JANUARY-APRIL 1945	Percent Diff.
Oil Discoveries	32	45	140	158	+ 12.9
New Fields	15	38	89	109	+ 22.5
New Pays	17	7	51	49	— 3.9
Distillate Discoveries	4	6	10	17	+ 70.0
New Fields	3	5	9	13	+ 44.4
New Pays	1	1	1	4	+ 300.0
Gas Discoveries	7	12	32	37	+ 15.6
New Fields	5	11	26	31	+ 19.2
New Pays	2	1	6	6	.....
Total Discoveries	43	63	182	212	+ 16.5
Extensions to Fields	23	10	47	57	+ 21.3
Oil Fields	18	8	35	47	+ 34.3
Distillate Fields	1	1	5	2	— 60.0
Gas Fields	4	1	7	8	+ 14.3
Total Prod. Tests	66	73	229	269	+ 17.5
Dry Holes	256	212	1,039	1,080	+ 3.9
(Weekly Avge.)	64.0	53.0	61.1	63.5	+ 3.9
Wildcats	244	208	1,011	1,043	+ 3.2
New Pays	9	2	1	20	+ 1,900.0
Outposts	3	2	27	17	— 37.0
Total Exploratory Tests	322	285	1,268	1,349	+ 6.4
(Weekly Avge.)	80.5	71.3	74.6	79.4	+ 6.4
Percent Productive (Weekly Avge.)	20.5	25.7	18.1	20.0	.....
Percent Dry (Weekly Avge.)	79.5	74.3	81.9	80.0	.....

Dry hole completions are from weekly reports and totals represent completions for 4 weeks in April, 1945; 4 weeks in March, 1945; 17 weeks in Jan-April, 1945, and 17 weeks in Jan.-April, 1944.

Exploratory wells were completed in April at the rate of 80.5 per week, compared with 71.3 weekly in March. However, the dry hole ratio was higher, only 20.5 percent of the April total having been productive, whereas 25.7 percent of the March completions were successful. During April there were 66 wells that yielded oil, distillate, or gas, compared with 73 in March.

Among the 66 tests that opened new fields or pays or extended fields in April, there were very few if any of indicated major importance. However, such a monthly record was not particularly discouraging, as discoveries of immediately recognized great potentialities are rare.

Oklahoma and Kansas figured rather prominently in additions to reserves in April. Among several fairly promising strikes in Oklahoma was a gas-distillate well in Grady County which at 10,879-10,882 feet is now the deepest producer in the state. Some important new pay discoveries and field extensions also occurred in Oklahoma. Kansas had a good record in yielding new reserves of oil and gas in 10 areas, through discoveries of new pools and new pays and extensions of existing fields.

Illinois showed subnormal results, comprising an oil field extension and six discoveries of new oil pays. Indiana's Wheeling field gained a new pay zone. In Michigan the only oil discovery was an unimpressive field, while three gas discoveries were made.

Fields Extended

California's three successful exploratory tests opened a new pay at Newhall-Potrero field and provided extensions of two other fields. The Rangely field in Colorado was extended, as was Elk Basin in Wyoming, while the latter state also reported a new field in Natrona County. In New Mexico a new pool was found in Lea County and another Lea County pool was extended, while Eddy County had a gas field discovery and San Juan County gained a new gas pay zone on Barker Creek dome.

In South Louisiana new pay horizons were proved in the Egan, West Tepetate, Venice, and St. Martinville fields.

In North and West Central Texas success was limited in April to several field extensions and new pay discoveries of no great importance. West Texas activity netted two new oil fields of limited possibilities, two oil field extensions, and a new oil pay in a Gaines County field.

On the upper Gulf Coast of Texas the half dozen successful exploratory tests included discoveries of an oil field and two distillate fields, two new oil pay discoveries, and a distillate field extension. A new oil field in Jim Wells County was the only success on the lower Gulf Coast. The Laredo District (Southwest Texas) gained a new oil field and a new oil pay for another pool. In the San Antonio district (South Central Texas) an oil discovery in Wilson County appeared relatively unimportant.

Increased Attention Given East Oklahoma Operations

Wildcat and outpost drilling activity in Eastern Oklahoma has increased since the first of the year with new wells staked from Atoka County in the south to Kay County in the north to give the region its greatest activity in more than a year.

Two miles west of Boggy Depot in Atoka County, Ed. J. Kubat has staked a 3000-foot test to the Oil Creek sand on a block of 1400 acres in 15-3s-9e, south of a dry hole which was drilled five years ago and carried to the Wilcox.

Two miles from the Wewoka pool, E. A. Schmidt is preparing to drill Barnard 1-A in 24-8n-8e, near a 3300-foot failure in Hughes County, while in Pottawatomie County J. E. Smith et al are rigging up at Atwater 1 in 19-7n-3e on a block of 500 acres about three miles west of the Romulus Southwest field.

Okfuskee County, where are located many small but prolific pools, reports an important test in the Okemah-Weleetka area at Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Canard 1, in 16-10n-10e, on a 1700-acre block east of the Okemah South group of pools, while Westgate-Greenland Oil Company of Wichita, Kansas, is drilling a wildcat test three miles southeast of the Amerada well.

In Stephens County, near the Cruce gas field, Lundy & Shear have staked Thomas 1 in 23-1n-6w, south of a 2730-foot dry hole drilled early last year.

Another test in Okfuskee County is C. W. Titus' Brimer 1, in 14-12n-9e, on the east flank of the old Mason pool where Titus has assembled a block of 1100 acres.

Along the north central region of Eastern Oklahoma, Prunty Production Company is giving Kay County its third active wildcat at Hagemeyer 1, in 28-28n-3e, south of the Newkirk gas field. In Noble County, about four miles southeast of Sumner, Barney Feagin's Will 1, in 15-21n-2e is drilling below 1200 feet. This test is near a dry hole drilled to 4860 feet by L. H. Wentz but which picked up the second Wilcox at 4450 feet and logged slight oil shows.

Between Bethany and Oklahoma City Max Cohen and others are drilling Miller 1, in 14-12n-4w, 2 miles northeast of Phillips Petroleum Company's gas-distillate discovery which opened the Bethany pool.

Other tests are drilling or about to start in McIntosh, Lincoln, Hughes, Okfuskee, Seminole and Pottawatomie counties.

During the first quarter of 1943, independents were credited with 80 percent of new wildcat completions but during the first quarter of 1945 independents and smaller operating companies drilled only 61 percent of exploratory holes in Oklahoma, the remaining 39 percent of the total of 82 wildcats completed being credited to major companies.

Of the total of 392,694 feet of completed wells independents dug 199,885 feet of 51 percent, while major companies drilled 192,810 feet or 49 percent. Eleven wildcats were drilled below 7000 feet and 10 of these were carried by major companies.

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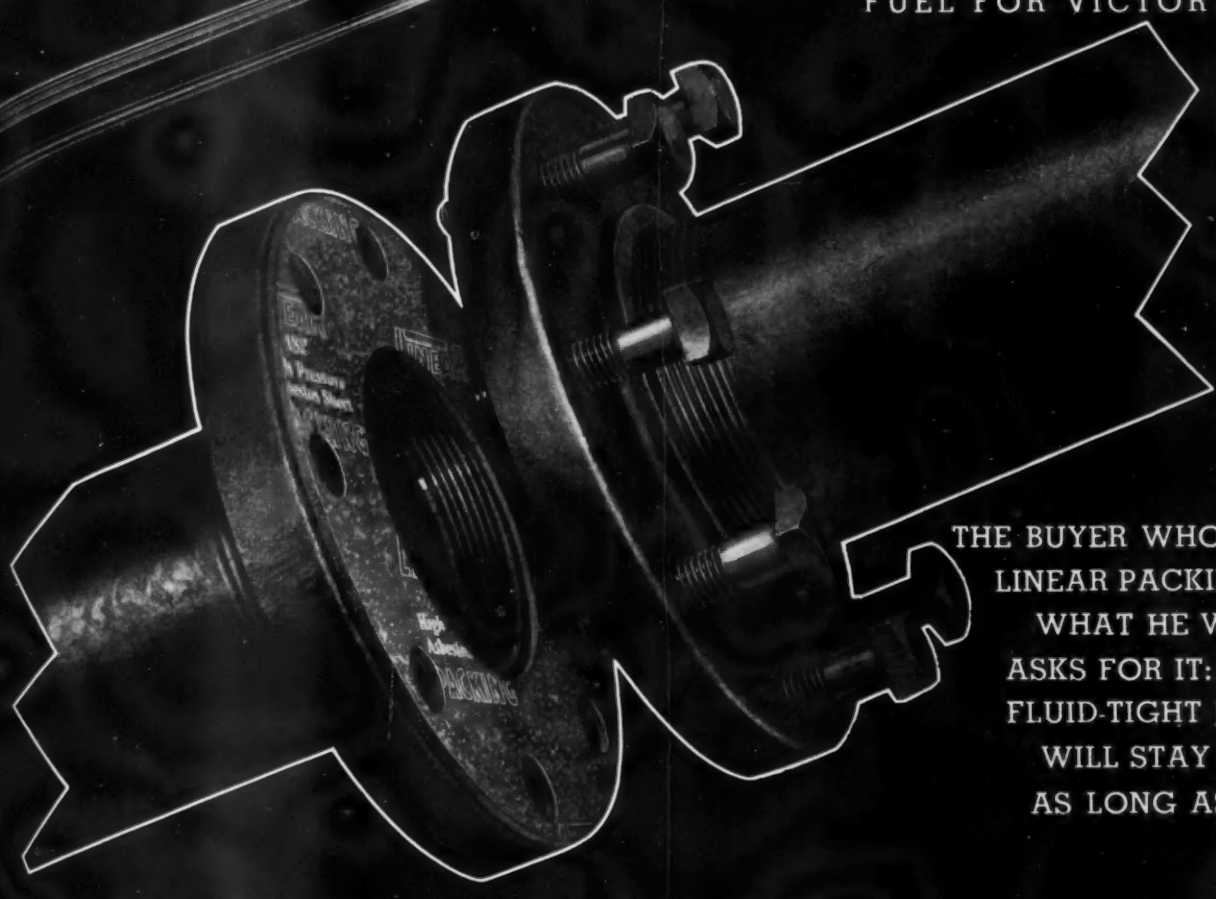

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New Field in France Being Developed

By WELDON HILL, Staff Writer

ACTIVE development of a comparatively new oil and gas area in southwestern France near the Spanish border is under way. At present six rigs are running in the pool with efforts being made to increase this to 11 rigs.

The oil and gas area is the Saint Marcet field in Haute Garonne province located on a 600,000-acre concession held by the Regie Autonome des Petroles, a wholly-owned government concern.

Recent developments in the Saint Marcet pool were outlined by Jean de Vries, general manager of the company and head of a French Petroleum Commision visiting in the United States, on his arrival in Houston from Tulsa.

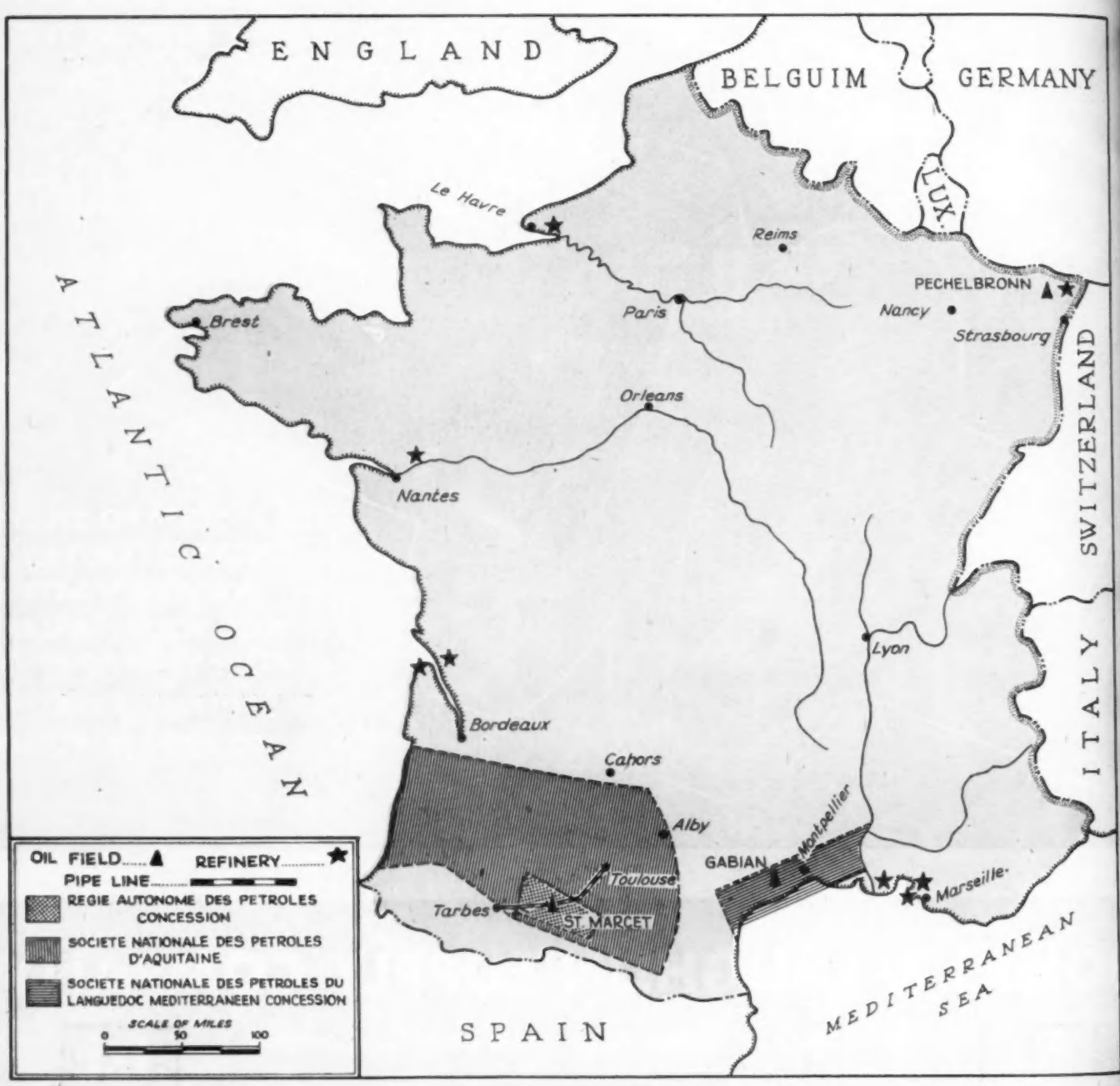
Accompanying de Vries on the trip are Louis Cauchois, production manager of Regie Autonome des Petroles, and Pierre Trouilloud, manager of Societe Nationale des Petroles du Languedoc Mediterraneen. The commission is inspecting new oil field equipment and producing methods with the view of purchasing new material.

The Saint Marcet pool was discovered in July, 1939, as a gas area but development failed to materialize until November, 1942, when an outlet for the gas was made available. Limestone horizons producing oil and gas are found at 5000 and 6000 feet in the Cretaceous Age.

Regular American rotary equipment was used in drilling the 13 wells in the field, of which ten are producers. The daily production now is estimated at 20 barrels of 31-gravity oil and 8 million cubic feet of gas. The gas is wet, de Vries said, with extraction being .8 gallon of distillate from 1000 cubic feet of gas.

In November, 1940, an absorption plant with a capacity of 10 million cubic feet of gas was erected. The construction of a 60-mile, 6-inch natural gas line to Toulouse gave the field its first outlet. Another 60-mile, 5-inch line now is being laid to Tarbes.

The French company worked its large concession with surface geology and



Large oil concessions located in southern France

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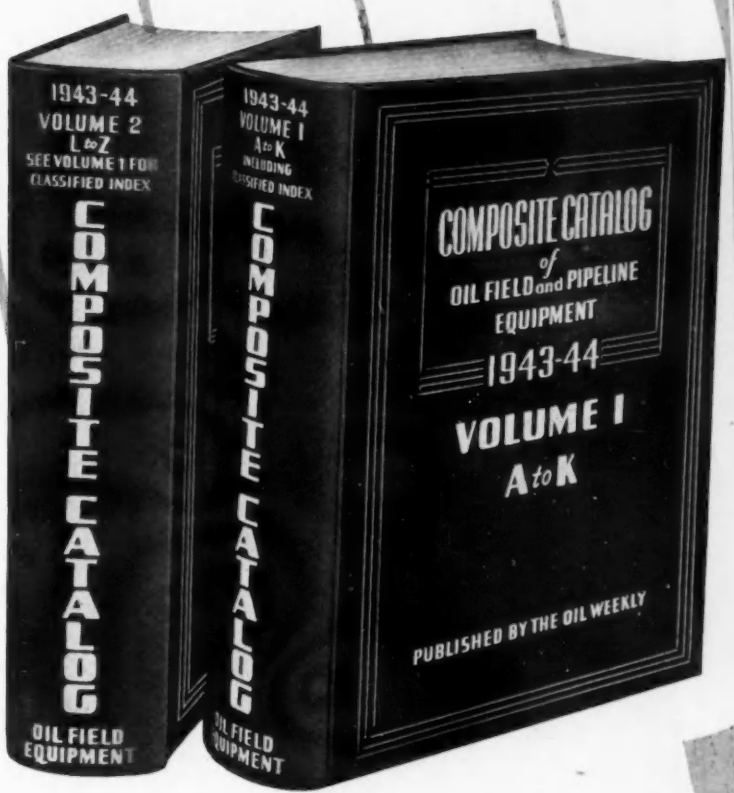

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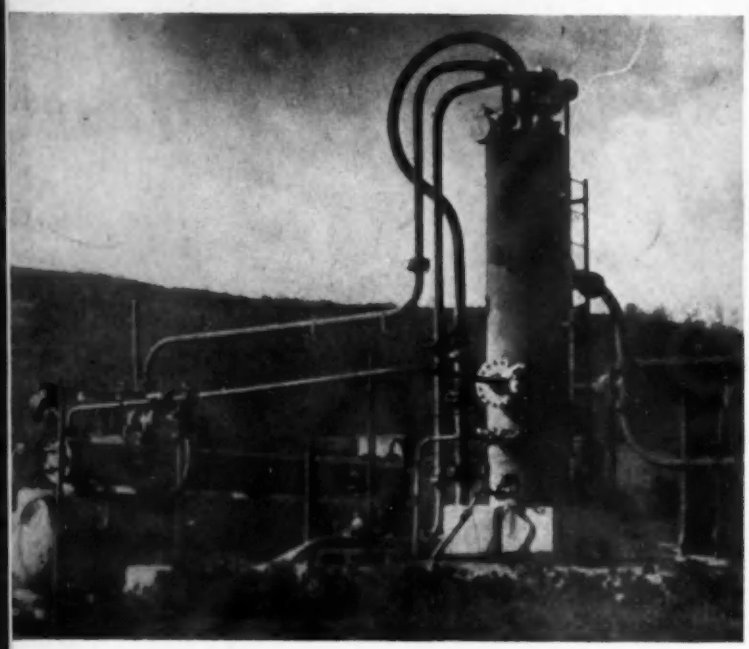
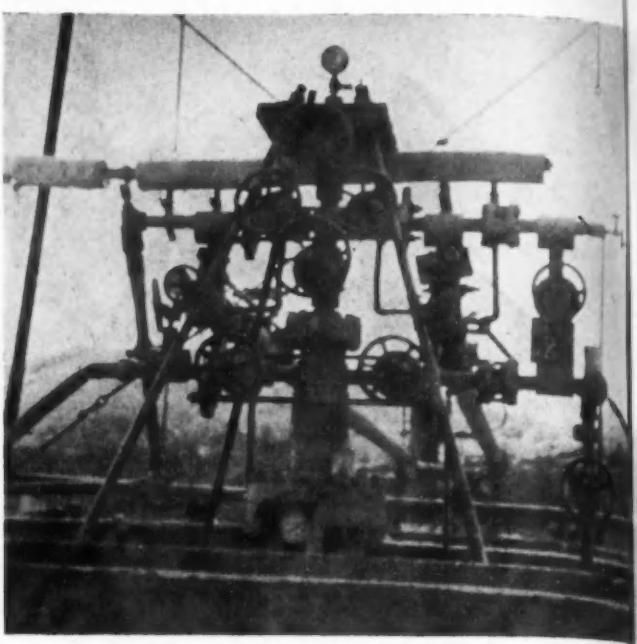
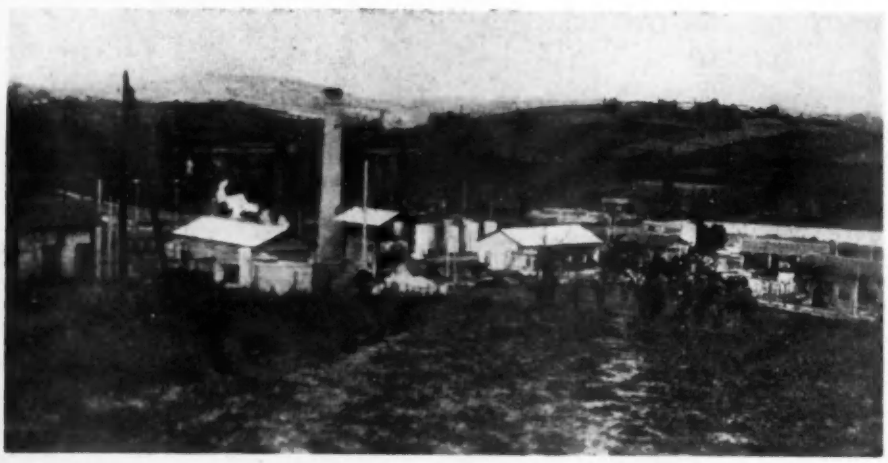


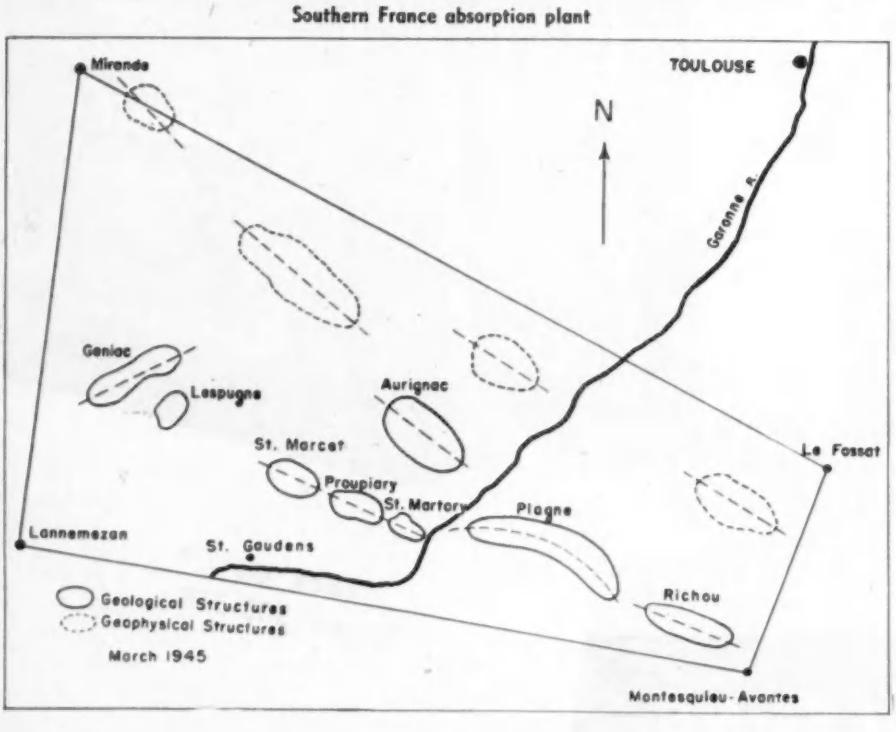
A separator in use in Saint Marcet field



Christmas tree on Saint Marcet flowing gas well. The large number of valves was required because of inability to get high-pressure equipment. Rock pressure is 2300 pounds.



Southern France absorption plant



At left, structures on 600,000-acre Regie Autonome Des Petroles concession.

geophysics and de Vries said 12 structures have been outlined. The Saint Marcet field is an anticline with outcrops plainly visible, he explained.

Although German occupation of France failed to retard completely developments in the field, German attempts to increase the production by new drilling were not successful, de Vries declared. Three tests were started by the Germans but never completed.

Two other oil concessions are held in southern France by two companies, the Societe Nationale des Petroles du Languedoc Mediterraneen and the Societe Nationale des Petroles D'Aquitaine. Both companies are owned 55 percent by the government and 45 percent by private interests. These concessions consist of several million acres but so far there has been no production on the concessions except in the small oil pool of Gabian.

Including the Gabian pool, Herault province, southern France, and Saint Marcet, there is one other oil producing area in France. This is the Pechelbronn pool in Alsace, eastern France near the German border. The Pechelbronn pool, consisting of small pumpers, is an ancient field. The annual production is about 70,000 tons from a depth of about 2000 feet. The production in the Gabian pool is only four or five barrels daily. This pool was opened in 1924 and at its peak had 14 producing wells. Now only three wells are producing. Total accumulated production is 150,000 barrels.

Before visiting Tulsa and Houston, the French commission stopped in New York, Washington, and Oil City, Pennsylvania. They will visit in California and possibly Canada before their return home.

The Regie Autonome des Petroles has headquarters in Saint Gaudens, Haute Garonne province, France.

Well-Designed Welding Shop Pays Dividends in Efficiency

HOW a welding shop can be planned and not just "assembled" is well illustrated in the photograph which shows the electric welding department in the welding shops of a large oil producing company. One corner of the large well-lighted shop was assigned to this arc-welding division and a shallow, raised concrete flooring was poured and surrounded with a high wall of corrugated sheet iron.

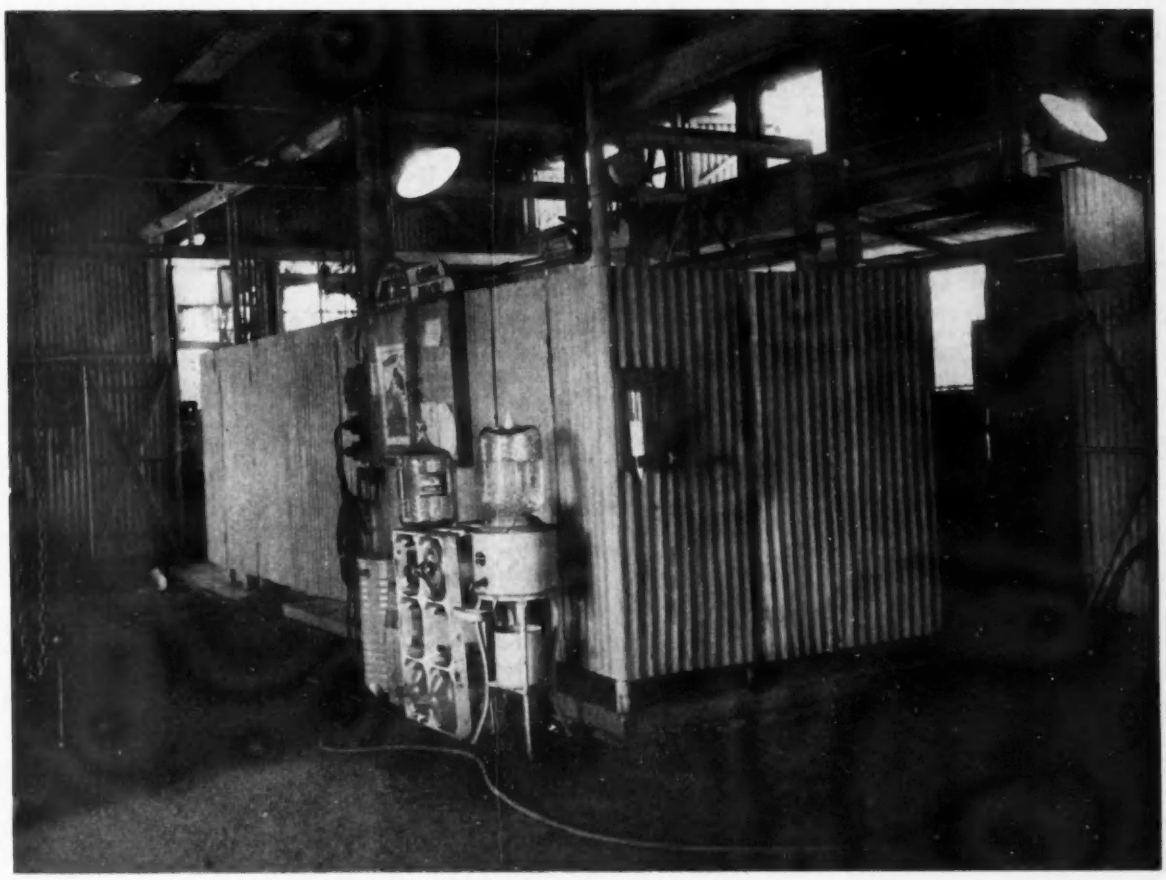
Divided into two large booths, the structural framework of the section is made up of lengths of various sizes of salvaged casing and tubing, all welded into a substantial, long-lived structure. Evidence of real planning for this department is seen in the provision made for moving heavy equipment in and out of the booths.

Access to the booths may be gained from either the large doors on the building outer wall side, or from the several large double-door openings from the inside of the shop. Several overhead chain hoists on tramrails are available, the tracks running through the several doorways. Doors to the booths are swung on heavy strap hinges and rigidity of construction may be seen in the X-bracing visible on two of the opened doors. Use of this light tubular material is inexpensive and, for the weight involved, provides an exceptionally sturdy framework.

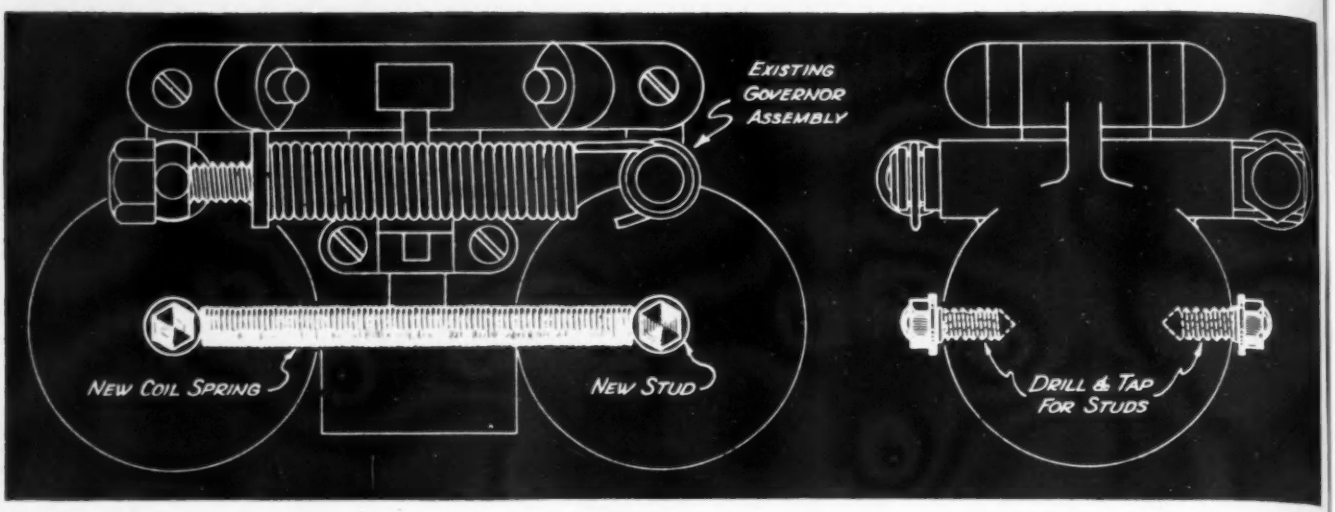
Lighting also is well taken care of. In addition to the light available from the outside of the building, which, incidentally is on the north side of the shop, assuring ideal and even illumination throughout the day, large reflector units are trained from high overhead into the booths below, the light from them directed so as to evenly illuminate practically the entire area. Smaller lights, of course, also are available for close-up work.

The problem of ample ventilation is well taken care of, the walls and partitions being open at the top and bottom. In addition, small openings up in the eaves of the building may be opened to provide additional circulation. In spite of the "open" features of the section, personnel in the outer parts of the shop are well protected from the blinding flashes of arc welding. Inexpensive to build and maintain, the booths are roomy and extremely easy to keep clean and orderly. When compared to the cramped, dark booths found in some welding shops, it is not difficult to understand why superior and greater quantities of work are being turned out of the roomy shops pictured here.

Another item, that of the light color painted walls, also is a contributing factor toward bettering of the working conditions, and indirectly, increased output. In short, dividends are being paid in several ways, and any slight amount of extra work or expense that may have been incurred in the construction of this shop will be repaid many-fold.



The corrugated walls intercept flashes from the arcs, while the raised base permits the entry of fresh air at the bottom, carrying fumes upward, away from the work. The welded pipe framework of the booths carries the suspended railroad rails which serve as tramways for chain host trolleys for bringing in heavy work. Spotting of the light fixtures above the walls insures against a minimum of spatter and consequent bulb breakage.



Auxiliary Springs Check Hunting Of Governor on Slow-Speed Engines

THE governors on a battery of gas engines as originally equipped by the manufacturer carried a relatively high-powered spring which, operating on short leverage, required maximum tension to prevent hunting or erratic regulation of engine speed under rapidly changing load characteristics.

One plant, having 38 engines of this type installed, averaged breakage of one spring per day when using the original setup, and in a search to get around this trouble, hit on a relatively simple and inexpensive expedient.

The addition of two coil springs to the flyball governor was tried, to help balance the action of the unit. These springs, working through a longer leverage, take part of the strain off the regular governor weight springs and allow a more sensitive adjustment than could be obtained with the initial design. After the auxiliary springs are placed, it is possible to loosen the regular springs about ¾ inch from the former setting required.

The material used for this work-over consists of two pieces of standard screen-door spring, each 5 inches in length with ⅛-inch diameter eyes in the ends, and four cap screws, each 5/16 x ¾-inch.

Attaching Springs

The method of attaching the springs is simple and requires only about an hour to reequip a governor. Holes are drilled in the flyballs on the diameter paralleling the ball support, and in line with the axis of the original suspension. These holes are drilled deep enough to take the cap screws, being tapped correspondingly. The springs are then fastened in place as shown in the sketch. Angular movement of the spring eye about the cap screw is assured by having the screw bottom in the home in the weight before the head pinches the wire eye.

Springs of this type were first installed on three of the engines in the station, showing results so satisfactory in bettered regulation and reduced spring breakage that 27 other engines were equipped. After three months operation of the 30 thus equipped, a survey showed no broken governor weight springs; no frozen governor weight pins; more uniform engine speed; elimination of shut-down time formerly lost when replacing broken governor weight springs; and wear on moving parts of the governors greatly reduced.

Change Worthwhile

Improvement of the operating characteristics of the engines with this type of governor through a radical departure from original design of one of the engine units again emphasizes the fact that—if certain equipment fails to perform as it should—no attempt to improve performance through redesigning the unit should be rejected simply because such change would involve the ignoring or overriding of the engineering built into the unit.

Use of auxiliary springs on these governors suggests similar reworking of the control mechanism on other power units which fail to give standard performance under what may also turn out to be highly specialized operating conditions.

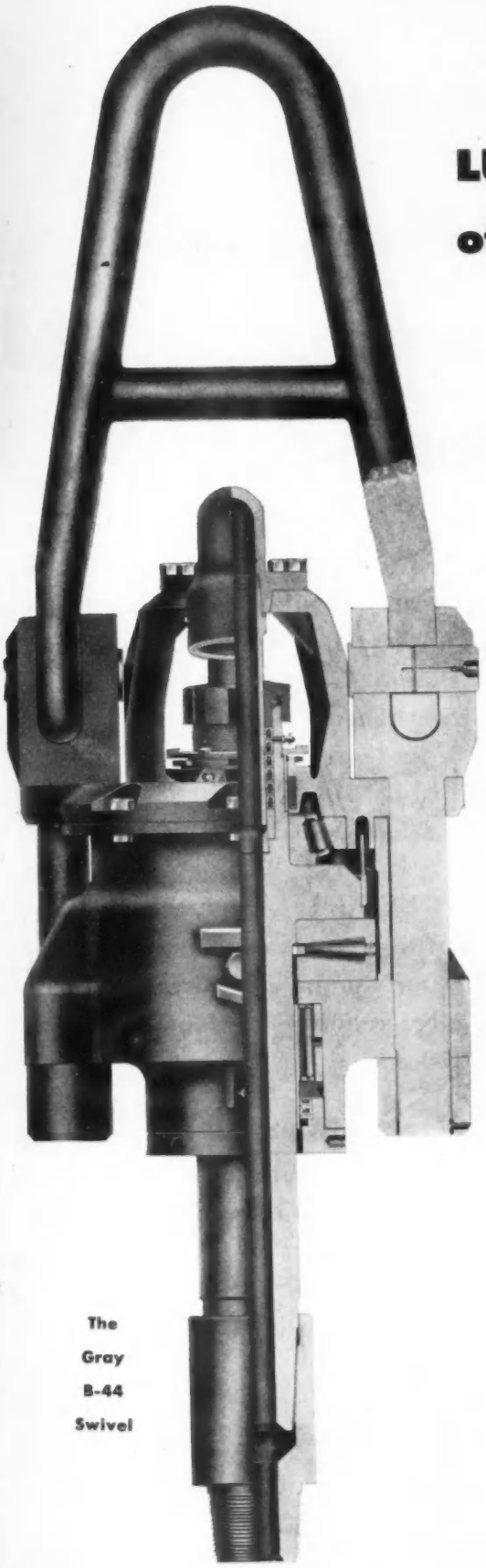
The eyes in the screen door springs are formed before the spring is tempered, as a part of the manufacturing operation, and it is therefore necessary to form a pair of eyes in the field before one screen spring can be converted to the two auxiliary springs needed for the governor assembly.

As the spring is originally 12 inches in length, it may be cut in the center, and the new ends formed in the center annealed with the torch preparatory to forming the eyes. This job may be done in any of a number of ways, one being to set the spring on end, original eye down, with the coil which is to be retained under water. Passing the torch over the exposed end of the coil until the wire has been heated to a dull red will draw the temperature and, if the wire be allowed to cool in air, it will be soft enough to be pulled out straight and the second eye formed.

Adding Hardness

Sufficient hardness to prevent the newly formed eye from pulling out in service may be put into the wire by again bringing the newly worked section to a red heat, and "dunking" it in oil. For this waste crankcase oil will suffice, and will give a temper which is likely to be unnecessarily hard, but which will effectively prevent uncurling of the loop formed in the annealed metal. If the retempering be carefully done, the spring will show no elongation beyond that desired, and will stretch uniformly over its entire length.

Cold-formed eyes in the original spring, obtained by cutting the spring one turn of wire longer than desired and bending the last circle out through 90 degrees will sometimes produce an eye which will prove serviceable, but usually sufficient overstressing is set up in the wire to bring about premature failure—if, indeed, the wire does not snap during the eye-forming operation.



The Gray B-44 Swivel

LUBRICATION Is the Life Blood of Your Rotary Swivel

GRAY Rotary Swivels are precision tools, manufactured to close tolerances, and are designed to give long, trouble-free service. The operator will get the service which has been built into a GRAY Rotary Swivel if it is properly **lubricated, handled and maintained.** Proper lubrication at regular intervals should be made the first **must** on your list of things to do to keep your GRAY Rotary Swivel in operation. Here are some specific recommendations:

Bearings — Bearings are critical. **Do not use grease — use only mild type extreme pressure gear oil S.A.E. 140.** If not in use, keep lubricant in the housing to protect bearings.

Wash Pipe Packing Unit—This unit should be lubricated frequently, since the grease serves to wash out any mud that may have passed the lower packing rings, and serves to renew the packing units.

Upper Oil Bath Packing—This should be lubricated at the same time as the wash pipe packing unit, so as to keep the packing pliable.

Bail Bolt Pins—Each of the bail bolt pins should be greased frequently, using the Alemite connection provided.

Gray swivels provide more strength with less weight

GRAY
TOOL COMPANY
HOUSTON

West Coast Distributor: WAGNER-MOREHOUSE, INC., Los Angeles

Export Representative: GUY E. DANIELS, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

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It's a Standout!

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1. **PERFORMANCE—Safe, Quiet, and Clean; Flexible, easily handled by automatic or remote control; maximum efficiency and performance for light or heavy loads.**

2. **RELIABILITY—Unquestioned. Utmost dependability.**

3. **FREEDOM FROM TROUBLE—Little maintenance required; minimum amount of spare parts necessary; requires less labor and supervision.**

4. **TOTAL COST OF COMPLETE JOB—Full accurate costs readily obtained; minimum capital investment required.**

Use Utility Electric Power!

PETROLEUM ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATION

Box 1498 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Sub-Floor Mount Prevents Vibration of Mud Indicator

A PROBLEM that is a source of annoyance to the driller on a heavy drilling rig is the constant destructive and confusing vibration which "throws off" the needles of pressure gauges and weight indicators. An inexpensive but very effective means of halting such vibration consists of mounting the entire instrument panel on one end of a length of 3-inch tubing which extends down through a hole in the rig floor and treminates in a heavy weight resting on the concrete sub-flooring beneath the derrick structure. The heavy base, weighing several hundred pounds, can be of any convenient shape, but a simple one to build, that shown in the photograph, consists of a short section of "big-inch" pipe filled with concrete, the pipe being buried in the center of the mass.

Instruments Last Longer

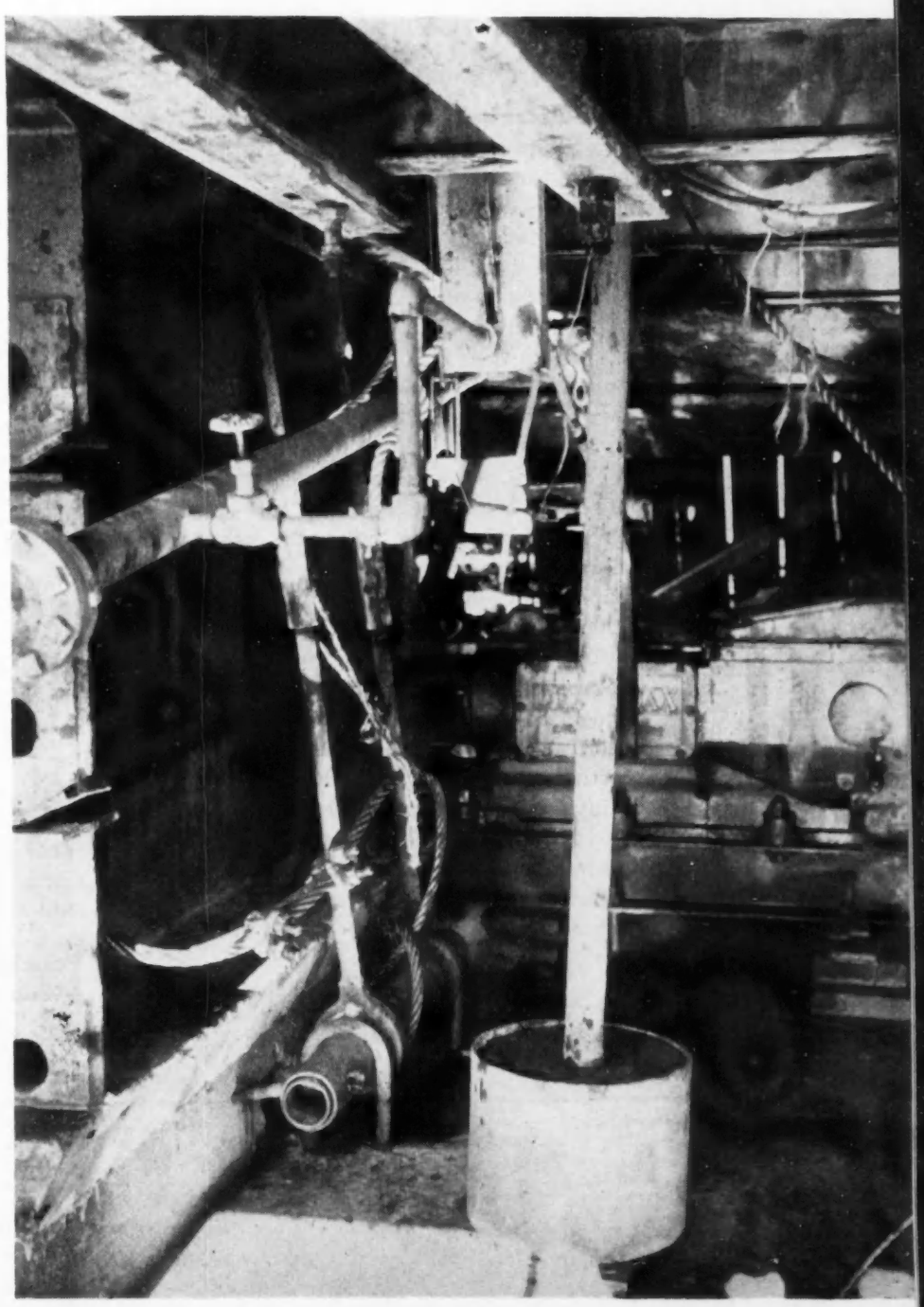
If the hole through the derrick floor is cut wide enough so no contact with the vibrating rig is possible, the instrument not only will be easier to read, but they will last much longer on the job without necessity for overhaul to maintain their accuracy. When moving the rig it is necessary only to remove the panel from the upper end and withdraw the lower portion from beneath the rig. A still easier way of dissembling the mount would be to install a collar in the upright stem just above the base, thus permitting the breakdown of the assembly into two short sections and facilitating stowage on the truck.

Also shown in the photograph is a sub-floor feature that contributes to the stability of the drawworks foundation. The low concrete foundation base, atop which rests the heavy steel sectionalized bases, is built so that the one side is under-cut as illustrated. The tie-down turnbuckle anchor consists of two steel loops embedded in the floor with a pipe bar thrust horizontally between the two loops. Long turnbuckles having heavy rings welded to their lower ends provide the hold-down and are quickly assembled or dissembled as compared with the often-used tie-down made of a length of rotary chain or wire line.

Lateral Shifting Prevented

Because of the undercut construction of the base edge, the anchor bolts may be set closer to the actual base, permitting a more nearly vertical position for the turnbuckles, thus eliminating some of the causes for a tendency for lateral shifting of the base sections under the impact and strain of continual vibration. A means of overcoming the need for a heavy piece of steel bar or unusually heavy pipe for the anchor horizontal bar consists of two short lengths of light pipe, one slipped inside the other. Matching holes burned through the telescoped pieces at either end, and a peened-over pin thrust through them holds the two sections together and also prevents lateral shifting of the bar through the anchor loops. The turnbuckle rings are moved up as close as possible to the loops to lessen the possibility of bending the pipe shafts under the shearing type of strain imposed upon the latter.

This system is unusually easy to set up at each new location, and with the exception of the anchor loops themselves, is entirely salvagable for use on many well set-ups.



This base, made from a section of "big inch" pipe provided with a base of light steel plate, is filled with concrete and the socket for the indicator stand set into the material before it sets. An alternate construction sets the pipe itself in the concrete, unitizing the stand but adding to the difficulty of moving to a new location. If the cylindrical base does not have sufficient area to support the instrument in wet ground, a sub-floor of planking, arranged to clear all derrick supports, reduces the unit load without sacrificing the vibration-elimination feature of the mount.

AS PART OF A GREAT AND VITAL WAR INDUSTRY

Standard Oil Reports:

ITS ACTIVITIES FOR 1944

EXCERPTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS

Note – The shorter terms "Company" and "Jersey" are sometimes used for brevity to refer collectively to all companies consolidated in the financial statements, or to one or more of them.

The Petroleum Industry Record – "Small companies as well as large . . . performed an incomparable feat in 1944. In response to the insatiable demands of war the men and women of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) did their part for Victory by producing and refining the greatest volume of oil in Company history."

Company Output 1,000,000 Bbls. Per Day – "While the U. S. oil industry was increasing its domestic crude oil output by 11% over 1943, the Company increased its output by more than twice that figure—by 24% . . . For the first year in Company history the total volume of crude oil processed in domestic and foreign refineries of our affiliated companies exceeded 1,000,000 barrels per day."

Reserves Ample for Many Years – "Although this high rate of production resulted in record withdrawal from the Company's domestic crude oil reserves, these reserves were maintained and even slightly bettered during the year. Despite the restrictions imposed by wartime conditions, intensive exploration was conducted and resulted in the discovery of substantial new reserves . . . Jersey studies of undeveloped petroleum possibilities in the U. S. and in this hemisphere indicate that crude oil supplies will be ample for many years."

100 Octane for 1 in 5 Planes – "The Company has continued to be the world's largest producer of 100 octane aviation gasoline. One out of every five planes of the United Nations was flown on Jersey-made fuel during the year. This achievement is the direct result of years of leadership in 100 octane – a fuel first brought to large scale manufacture by Jersey."

Company Processes Taught to Others – "Processes developed by Jersey in past years for the production of 100 octane, synthetic rubber and toluene, as well as . . . other critical petroleum products, were widely used by many manufacturers . . . Eighty per cent of all toluene used for explosives by the U. S. and our Allies comes from petroleum and the bulk of it is produced through the uses of Jersey processes . . . Nearly 90% of the tonnage of butadiene (for synthetic rubber) now being obtained from petroleum is manufactured in plants using one or more Jersey-developed processes . . . Company people have helped Government and other manufacturers in the solution of war production problems – and Jersey knowledge and skill have been willingly taught to others."

Peacetime Facilities Invaluable in War – "Company ships, docks, storage tanks and all

other facilities—most of them built during peace—have proved invaluable in war. Time and again equipment of our world-wide organization has been used by the Armed Forces to perform vital tasks."

Employees Maintained a Fine Record—"There were no production stoppages due to strikes—a record which has been maintained since long before Pearl Harbor . . . About half the employees had records of 10 years or more of service and over one-fourth had been employed more than 20 years . . . over 1,000 employees have already returned to the Company from military service. In addition 632 veterans not formerly with us have been employed."

The Future—"Supplying the petroleum needs of wartime will continue to take priority over all other Company considerations so long as the conflict lasts. Nevertheless . . . thought is being given to post-war problems such as the return of our men and women now in the Armed Services, oil reserves, reconversion, post-war products . . . The Company will be prepared for the opportunities ahead with an organization which, strengthened by the return of employees in service, will be better equipped than ever to serve the public both at home and abroad."

Copies of the full report available on request as long as they last. Because of paper shortages, only limited quantities can be printed. Address Room 1626, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

PRODUCTS OF THIS COMPANY WHICH ARE HELPING TO SHORTEN THE WAR:

AEROSOL INSECTICIDE BOMBS
AIRCRAFT CONTROL LUBRICANT
AIRCRAFT ENGINE OILS
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ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN COMPONENTS
ANTI-ICING FLUID
AUTOMOTIVE GASOLINES
AUTOMOTIVE GREASES
AVIATION GASOLINES
BUNA N (PERBUNAN) RUBBER
BUNKER FUEL OILS
BUTADIENE
BUTYL RUBBER
CABLE OILS
GANS
CATALYSTS
COMPASS FLUID
COMPRESSOR OILS
CONTAINER LINING
CUMENE
CUTTING GASES
CUTTING OILS
DIESEL FUELS
DIESEL LUBRICANTS
DI-ISOBUTYLENE
EMULSIFIED CUTTING OILS
ENGINE OIL
ETHYL ALCOHOL
ETHYL ETHER
ETHYLENE
EXTREME PRESSURE LUBRICANTS
FLIT
FOG OIL
GEAR OILS
GRAPHITE GREASES
GRINDING OILS
HEAVY DUTY LUBRICATING OILS
HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID
HYDRAULIC CONTROL OIL
HYDROGEN
HYDROGEN CHLORIDE
ILLUMINATING OILS
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS
INDUSTRIAL FUELS
INSECT REPELLENTS
INSECTICIDES
INSTRUMENT OILS
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ISOPROPYL ACETATE
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
JET PROPULSION FUEL
KEROSENE
LAUNCHING BASEKOTE
LAUNCHING GREASES
LOW TEMPERATURE GREASES
MACHINE GUN LUBRICANT
MEDICINAL OILS
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
MOTOR OILS
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UNDERWATER GEAR GREASES
WATERPROOF GREASES
WAXES
WHITE OILS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

A typical class of workers at a lecture on gas and oil industry operations

Job Training

By DON ATTAWAY

Safety Engineer, Natural Gasoline Division, Arkansas Fuel Oil Company

IN ALMOST every industry there is a tremendous employe training and educational problem to be faced. This has been brought about by several factors. New processes and products have contributed to the condition, labor turnover and job replacement has played a part, but mainly the heavy drain on manpower by our military forces has been responsible.

In the petroleum industry, the loss of key men to the armed forces and the natural drift of petroleum workers to other war industries and government-owned plants has resulted in a serious shortage of trained and experienced workers. Some authorities state that it results in a "problem of faces."

First, the new faces, those of the younger and inexperienced persons brought in to take the old vacated jobs as well as the newly created ones caused by war production demands.

Second, the old faces, those returning former employes who were in other occupations and those of advanced years who were retired but are now called back to the job.

Finally, the pretty faces, those of the women who are beginning to swell the ranks of petroleum job holders.

Case in Point

In the natural gasoline division of Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, Shreveport, Louisiana, the loss of key men was keenly felt shortly after Pearl Harbor and by the end of the third war year, the problem was almost acute. Eventually, a small degree of manpower became available through 4-F rejects and released farm and public works laborers. Lowered physical requirements admitted still more employes and by the end of last year, the manpower demands for continuous operation were almost answered but nearly all of these new employes were inexperienced and unskilled in a business requiring some basic knowledge of chemistry, mechanics, physics, and related subjects.

The manufacture of natural gasoline and the blending of motor fuels is not a complicated operation, but it is one that permits few mistakes.

In the early war years, the department executive foresaw the need of some system of job training and employe education in order to maintain production and meet job replacement problems. As the department plants were scattered over Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and the number of employes per plant varied from five to 60, the problem was a vexing one and the orthodox methods of training were not applicable. The solution seemed to be in bringing the information and instructions to the men on the job.

Mines Bureau Aid

The program was started by contacting the United States Bureau of Mines and enlisting their services in conducting a series of lectures or classes on the petroleum industry with special emphasis on the study of gases. Company clubhouses, schools, warehouses, and other meeting places were secured and announcements made of the date and time of the classes.

Following this initial step, a regular visit of the department safety engineer to the plants was established and a series of visual education programs presented. For these meetings a 16 millimeter sound projector was used and a number of war films exhibited to encourage employe cooperation. These films were secured from local army posts or through various exchanges. A training film on the use, installation, care, and repair of pipe, valves, and fittings was then shown and handbooks on piping distributed. This was followed by an open discussion of the subject. The piping film was secured free of charge from the Crane Company, a large manufacturer of valves and fittings.

Among other subjects covered by films was the construction, care and operation of fire extinguishers, especially the type used as standard plant equipment. This film was secured free of charge from the Dugas Engineering Corporation.

Not only was it found that most of the workers were in need of information and instruction, but supervisors and foremen needed assistance in their new responsibilities. In answer to this need, conferences were held each night for a week in a central location where the greatest number of foremen and superintendents could attend.

The subject was a series of sound film strips on "Foremanship Training" prepared by the National Safety Council in collaboration with the United States Department of Labor. These two-hour classes were conducted much on the order of a school-room lecture followed by a written quiz. The class was concluded with an open discussion.

Plan A Success

So far, the plan has been most successful and, at present, consideration is being given to carrying the foreman conference to each district where supervisors and key men in all plants will be able to attend. The regular plant meetings, where phases of plant operation will be shown and studied, are to be continued as a permanent part of the department program, for it has been found that the job of training, educating and informing workers and supervisors is a continuous one and results in a safer and more efficient operation.

Expressions from the workers and supervisors prove that the program has created good employe morale and materially assisted employe-management relations as well as better fitting the men for the work they must perform.

"RIG EFFICIENCY" IS WRITTEN ALL OVER THIS PICTURE

When subjected to the abrasive action of drilling fluid, conventional valves, employing a metal-to-metal seal, often quickly cut out and lose their seal. As a rule, costly repairs are required to restore them to their former usefulness.

Not so with Cameron "Flex-Seal" Mud Line Valves, whose renewable resilient flow-way insert absorbs the abrasive and erosive action of the fluid and continues to provide a pressure-tight seal until the reserve of resilient material is depleted. When finally worn out, the flow-way insert (which costs only a few dollars) can be quickly and easily replaced in the field with ordinary rig tools by any member of the drilling crew. Renewable steel wear rings protect the hub ends against cutting. The slow-wearing heat-treated steel gate seldom needs replacement because the resilient insert readily flows to a seal around the gate even when it is substantially sand cut.

CAMERON IRON WORKS, INC.

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Export: 74 Trinity Place, New York, N. Y. *California:* Howard Supply Co., Los Angeles. *Rocky Mountain:* Mountain Sales & Service, Casper, Wyo. *Oklahoma:* 310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa.

Cameron "Flex-Seals" are the only valves designed expressly for mud line service. Operator's records reveal that they last five times longer and require only one-third the maintenance of conventional mud valves and stop cocks. Try them on your rig for a firsthand check on their economy and operating features.

CAMERON *Flex-Seals* LAST 5 TIMES LONGER

PRODUCTION HINTS

Remote Setting Protects Gauge from Damage While Shifting Flow Controls

Carelessly-handled tools or fittings usually can be given credit as the source of injuries, and means whereby field pressure gauges meet their customary untimely end. A broken glass face, bent pointer or injured Bourdon tube brings the gauge into the shops for repair or dissembly, to be later used for spare parts. One company eliminates a large proportion of this loss of materials and time by taking more than the usual precautions in installing the instruments on field equipment. Instead of fitting the gauge into any outlet or nipple in the piping system, a small ¼- or ½-inch pipe is taken off the main line and run underground to a post at one side of the immediate area, where the gauge is mounted. While this system of mounting is not uncommon on interior installations such as pump houses, etc., the practice is not carried out very extensively on outside equipment.

GAUGE CARE

On a typical installation the lease tank battery pump station shown in the photograph, the piping and extra valve needed to extend the gauge represents some additional expense, but the prolonged accurate life of the gauge more than makes up for it, and in addition, the line is 100 percent salvageable when the equipment is moved. The use of two valves lends another advantage often resorted to by field men . . . that of being able to "bean down" one of them slightly to protect the gauge from excessive pressure surges in the line.

The remote setting clears the valve area and expedites overhaul of any unit without requiring special protection or attention to the pressure-recording or indicating device.

$5.00 is paid for each illustrated acceptable contribution. Mail to The Editor, THE OIL WEEKLY, P. O. Box 2608, Houston 1, Texas

Welded Obstruction Prevents Walking Beam Accidents

One of the most frequent types of accident occurring around the pumping well is the injury sustained when the person forgets the presence of the bobbing horsehead, and is struck by the latter when he walks beneath the walking beam and too close to the well head. One operator employs a light rectangular structure made up of short lengths of sucker rod welded together. Measuring from 18 inches to 2 feet square at the base and standing from 5 to 6 feet high—these dimensions depending upon the nature of the well and pumping unit size—the guard may be built and installed in a short while and with no alteration of the well or equipment being necessary.

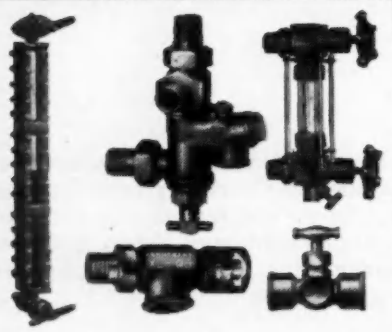
PUMPER SAFETY

The unit is not anchored to the derrick floor and is therefore easily removed when the pump or well is worked on. This removable guard not only prevents the pumper from inadvertently walking beneath the horsehead while servicing the well, but in town-lot districts, where this particular unit was installed, it prevents accidents when children or livestock venture too close to the well and the moving equipment.

By hanging small flags or other cloth units to the upper members of the frame, in such a manner that they can hang free and be agitated by even a slight breeze, additional attention is called to the block device, and would-be trespassers are warned before approaching too near.

Usually the intermittent action of the pumping unit is sufficient to keep the flags in slight motion, due to the displacement of air as the bulk of the head descends into the gap between the outer edge members of the welded framework. Red flags for this purpose are usually available at any oil-field supply house—gratis.

PENBERTHY
QUALITY PRODUCTS



Penberthy liquid level gages of various types—injectors—ejectors—all so widely used throughout the oil industry because they have always been dependable under the most severe service conditions.

All are of rugged construction and made by an organization with 57 years experience in the manufacture of quality products.

PENBERTHY INJECTOR CO.
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LARGE FLUID PASSAGE MEANS *Faster Falling*

YOU GET FASTER SWABBING *at* LOWER COST

with MISSION VALVELESS SWABS

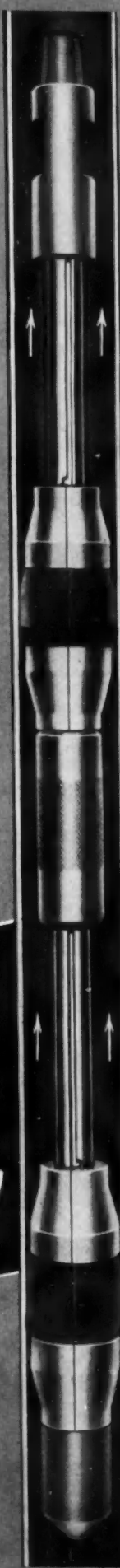
Greater fluid passage is provided by the Mission split rubber principle—and greater fluid passage means faster falling. Even when viscous or gas-laden fluid is swabbed, a Mission Split-Rubber Swab falls to the bottom and lifts its load.

And since there is no valve to stick open or cut out, this swab always lifts a load. The rubbers in Mission Swabs will seal even if blocked open one-half inch.

On your next swabbing job, use the faster, safer, Mission Valveless Swab.

You save time, money and materials—because Mission Swabs are rugged, efficient, long wearing.

HEAVY DUTY RUBBERS AND RUGGED DESIGN MEANS YOU CAN LIFT *a Heavier Load*



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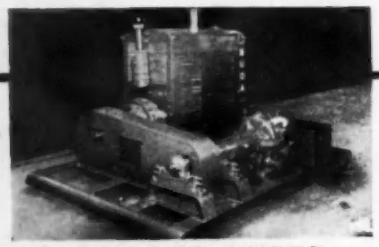

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Elevated Jack Post Solves Gulley Pumping Problem

STRIPPER PUMPING

Pumping a stripper well located near the bottom of a deep gulley presented a problem to the superintendent on one lease, particularly so when the pull-line came from some distance away, and in reaching the well, had to cross a lease road on the one side of the gulley, leaving ample clearance to permit passage of cars and light trucks. The problem was solved by erecting a tall structure made of welded sections of salvaged 10-inch casing in the "Tee" arrangement illustrated.

The regular Oklahoma-type jack then was mounted on a small platform atop the short horizontal portion of the structure and bolted in place, the pull line extending back through a slot cut in the pipe and the walking beam hinged at the top of the pipe. Perfect pumping action was attained, together with good road clearance for the pull line, and with the heavy structure braced and set in concrete near the well floor's edge, the mount has proved to be very dependable, having produced in this manner for a number of years.

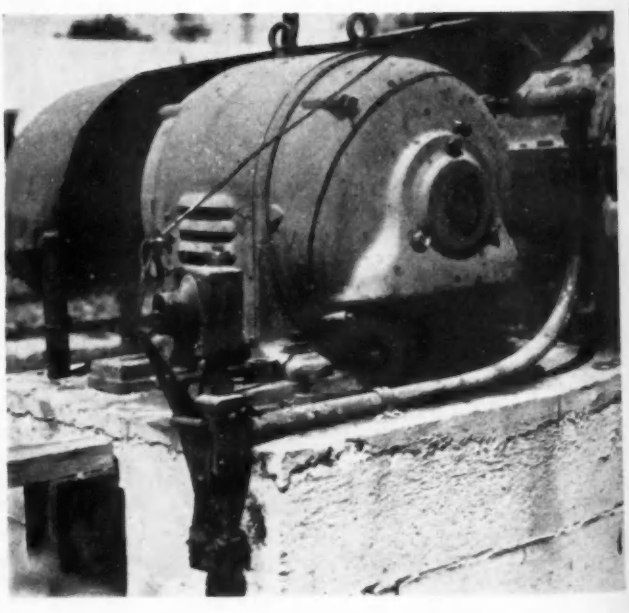
Guying the unit against pumping pull is helpful if the load is intermittent or the supporting foundation must be slight.

Hinged Contractor Actuates Motor Emergency Control

POWER CUT-OFFS

A practical means of automatically shutting down the electric-powered pumping unit when the sucker rods part while no one is in attendance, is contained in the inexpensive switch-pressing device illustrated. Differing in the manner in which the switch actually is thrown, the installation otherwise is similar to the majority of shut-off systems, in that a weight which rests upon a small bracket on the reins or polished rod hanger is thrown off by the uneven galloping of the unbalanced unit, thereby jerking a light line to either short out engine ignition or pull an electric cutout switch.

A broad strap hinge is secured in a vertical position to the back side of the motor mount just below the push-button switch and so set up that one end of a bent steel rod projecting through the topmost screw hole in the hinge will align itself with the "Off" button. The wire coming back from the trip-weight at the well head is attached to the other end of this bent rod, and when the weight falls, the switch button will be pressed by the small rod, thus shutting down the unit. Advantages of using a device of this type include the ease with which it may be assembled on any well having a simple push-button control, no welding or machine work need be done to the well equipment, and the broad hinge provides lateral stability to the actuating mechanism.



When the Army sailed into Manila

PORUS-KROME

was there, too

U. S. Army tug powered by Clark Bros. Marine Diesels using PORUS-KROME liners.

When the Army's fleet sailed into the port of Manila recently, one of the first ships to enter the harbor was a "tug of war" like the one shown here. Not so long ago, a tug of war meant only a pastime at a picnic. *But what this tug of war does is no picnic.* The tugs used by the Army must be rugged, reliable and ready for Herculean tasks at a moment's notice.

That is why the Clark Bros. Marine Diesels which power these tugs of war have PORUS-KROME on the cylinder liners. PORUS-KROME assures greater reliability, longer life and less "time out" for engine maintenance.

PORUS-KROME is hard, pure chromium which is applied to cylinder bores by the Van der Horst process. It has tiny pores and channels in its surface which serve as reservoirs for lubricating oil, feeding it back as needed. It reduces corrosion and wear, and multiplies cylinder life 4 to 20 times . . . ring life 3 to 5 times.

The tugs of war are proving the value of PORUS-KROME every day in this global war . . . and so are submarines, mine sweepers, landing craft, tanks and other equipment. They point the way to better peacetime engines.

Plan now to use PORUS-KROME as soon as it is available. Whether you are a builder or a user of engines, write today for full information about the advantages PORUS-KROME will give you.

PORUS - KROME

Good for the Life of your Engines

VAN DER HORST

U. S. PATENTS 2,048,078 AND 2,314,604

VAN DER HORST CORPORATION OF AMERICA OLEAN • NEW YORK CLEVELAND 11 • OHIO

AN AFFILIATE OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES

17 Company and Contract Geophysical Parties Are Now Occupied in Colombia

Company and contract geophysical parties, numbering 17 in all, are now in the field in Colombia, or due to start before June. They include 11 seismograph crews, 5 gravimeter parties and one magnetometer party.

Tropical Oil Company has two gravimeter parties working along the Pacific coastal strip between the towns of Guapi and Buenaventura, and has a seismograph crew busy in its Meta concession blocks south of the Rio Meta.

Texas Company Survey

The Texas Company is getting a seismograph picture of its large concession straddling the Caqueta River in Putumayo and Caqueta, close to the boundary junctures of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. This company is also making a magnetometer survey of the same area. On both sides of the lower Magdalena, near the Caribbean coast, Texas has three seismograph parties in the field—two in Bolivar and one in Magdalena. The company now holds concession rights on 14 separate tracts in those two departments. In Cundinamarca and Boyaca, east and northeast from Medina, Texas will begin immediately on seismograph surveys of its two Llanos tracts extending inland in both directions from the Upia River.

Gulf Oil Corporation is well advanced in its seismograph survey that is presumed to encompass all four of its concession tracts on the west side of the middle Magdalena valley between Shell's Casabe concession and Richmond's La Dorada tract.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has a seismograph crew at work in its Pivijay concession, west of Richmond's Caraballo property in Magdalena. This area is 60 kilometers southeast of Barranquilla. Two gravimeter parties are also at work on Socony's three-tract block in western Arauca, extending southward from the Venezuelan boundary to the vicinity of Corozal.

Shell Crew Busy

Shell has a seismograph crew in the field appraising the possibilities of its two adjacent tracts in Atlantico, south of Barranquilla, and will add another seismograph crew and a gravimeter crew immediately in the same general area. The operations will include surveys of the "239" tract south of Calamar and the two Shell tracts extending from the Magdalena River halfway to Covenas, north of the Barco pipe line route.

Also in Bolivar, Richmond Petroleum Company is making a seismograph survey of its tract No. 203, southwest of Covenas, west of the Sinu River, and north of the Foresanto tract of Socony, where Socony-Tropical interests are engaged in a wildcatting operation that seems destined to set a new record for shutdown time in Colombia wildcatting operations.

Drilling on Prince Edward Island Deep Test Resumed

Island Development Company (Cities Service Oil Company-Socony-Vacuum Oil Company) has resumed drilling operations at Hillsborough 1, deep wildcat test in Hillsborough Bay, Prince Edward Island. This operation was shut down for the winter after being drilled to 11,868 feet at the end of December.

On May 9 drilling had progressed to 12,350 feet, which is within 300 feet of a depth record for Canada, and may be continued below 15,000 feet to adequately test the Mississippian section that is the objective of the test. Pennsylvanian strata had not been completely penetrated when operations were suspended in December.

Cabimas Deep Test Sets Lake Area Depth Record

Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd. (Royal Dutch Shell), reported that its R-801 deep test well in the Cabimas field, at the north end of Lake Maracaibo, was drilling below 10,460 feet in the middle of May. This is the first hole in the Lake Maracaibo region to be put down below 10,000 feet, and is aimed at testing the possibilities of basal Eocene and upper Cretaceous sections in the Lake basin, if within economic drilling depth. The well may be taken to 14,000 feet as an exploration test.

In the La Paz field, west of the city of Maracaibo, the same company was at completion depth in the field's first deep test to the Cretaceous. Results have not been announced, except that the depth is approximately 6100 feet. Two other wells in the field are apparently headed for the same objective.

Shell continues to drill sporadically at the BA-1 wildcat, dry land location three miles east of production at Lagunillas. This well was spudded August 16, 1944, and was drilling below 7100 feet on April 13, still looking for a new deep pay.

Cretaceous Producer in Old Venezuela Field Reported

Orinoco Oil Company (The Pure Oil Company) is reported to have recently completed a Cretaceous producer in the old Netick field, west of Maracaibo. It is understood that the Cretaceous pay was hit at 6470 feet after deepening an old shallow hole. If this report is true, the company will no doubt re-drill the field as a Cretaceous prospect.

The Orinoco company spudded its Calentura 2 wildcat April 11 at a location 12 kilometers north of Netick. It will be drilled to the Cretaceous, following the spectacular success of Shell in proving the existence of a major Cretaceous limestone pay section in the Mara district, as demonstrated by the Shell DM 2 well nearby. Important new Cretaceous strikes are generally expected to result from the new play now getting under way in northwestern Zulia.

On May 3, Calentura 2 was reported drilling below 1100 feet.

Richmond Spuds Its First Wildcat Test in Venezuela

Richmond Petroleum Company of Venezuela, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, spudded its first wildcat well in Venezuela on April 8. Location is in the Montanita concession, State of Falcon. At the end of April drilling was in progress below 800 feet, with 657 feet of 16-inch casing set and cemented in the hole and gate valve installed.

Shell's Chafurray Test in Llanos May Be Abandoned

Shell interests are reported preparing to abandon their Chafurray test well in the Llanos of southern Meta, Colombia, after recovering a granite core at 1732 feet. Although only a light rig has been used on this project, all equipment, materials and supplies were transported to the site by plane, including nearly 100 tons of drill pipe.

In the San Martin concession, 115 kilometers northwest, and midway between the Chafurray site and Bogota, Shell was still busy on its San Martin 2 well, cored almost from the surface down. At the beginning of May this hole was at 3322 feet, with coring proceeding at an average rate of about 40 feet per day.

Guico Area Development Pushed by Socony-Vacuum

In the Guico area, northwest extension of the West Guara field in eastern Venezuela, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of Venezuela is engaged in a development program to prove up all the production acreage and establish the actual reserve.

During the first week of May the company completed Guico 5 as a flowing well at 7042 feet, and was testing Guico 8 at 7003 feet. Guico 12 was preparing to spud; Guico 13 was drilling at 1266 feet; and derrick foundations were being poured for Guico 14. There are eight previously completed producing wells in this extension field.

Cantagallo Well Tested

Compania de Petroleos del Valle del Magdalena announced that testing operations are in progress at Cantagallo 6, east extension location in the Cantagallo field, north of the De Mares and Casabe fields in central Colombia.

With the virtual assurance that No. 6 will be completed as a flowing well the company spudded No. 7 at the end of April and is now drilling at the new site.

Record Refinery Runs Meet Demand But Exceed Domestic Crude Production

Requirements of the principal petroleum products were fairly well met in the week ended May 19, in response to record-breaking production and processing of crude oil. There was still some drawing on stocks of residual fuel oil but less than in the previous week, and the draft on stocks of gasoline was less than normal for this season, while the seasonal building up of stocks of distillate fuel oil proceeded on a normal basis.

U. S. crude production in reaching a new all-time peak averaged 4,867,000 barrels daily in the May 19 week, an increase of 7000 over the previous week and 354,000 a day or 7.8 percent more than output in the corresponding week last year. Crude runs to stills, also at a new high for all time, averaged 4,908,000 barrels daily, up by the relatively large amount of 58,000 over the week before and 395,000 daily or 8.8 percent above runs in the corresponding week last year. This new high rate put refinery throughput of crude again in excess of domestic production, an unusual situation which has prevailed before during the war but not in previous weeks recently. Stocks of crude therefore were evidently reduced during the week, although thy showed an increase of 577,000 barrels in the week ended May 12, rising as of that date to 221,596,000 barrels. That quantity was however only about 3,000,000 barrels above the 23-year low which was touched in early March of this year, and it was 13,000,000 barrels or 5.6 percent less than the 234,706,000 barrels held on the comparable date a year ago.

Production of gasoline, including natural blended at refineries, totaled 15,269,000 barrels in the 7 days ended May 19, an increase of 132,000 barrels over the output in the previous week and 1,876,000 barrels or 14 percent more than the production of 13,393,000 barrels in the week ended May 20 last year. With the production at this relatively high level, it was necessary to draw from storage only 277,000 barrels, although withdrawals often run materially higher at this time of the year. The decrease for the week was the net result of a withdrawal from stocks of civilian grade gasoline which outweighed a half million barrel accumulation of military and other grades. Civilian-grade stocks were reduced 802,000 barrels, having come down to 48,364,000 barrels as of May 19 from 49,166,000 a week previously. The new total represented nearly a million barrels less of civilian grade than was held a year ago, the total at that time having been 49,086,000 barrels. Stocks of military and other grades were increased in the week of May 19 by 525,000 barrels, having risen to 41,309,000 barrels from 40,784,000. The 41,309,000 barrels held May 19 was over 2,500,000 barrels more than the 38,699,000 barrels of this category held on May 20 last year.

Gas oil and distillate fuel oil production totaled 5,041,000 barrels in the week ended May 19, an increase of 292,000 barrels over the previous week and 161,000 daily or 3.3 percent more than output in the comparable week last year. Stocks were increased, as usual at this season, by 474,000 barrels during the week, having risen to 29,470,000 barrels. However, they still were under a year ago, having been 1,634,000 barrels or 5.3 percent less than the 31,104,000 barrels held May 20 last year.

Residual fuel oil production of 9,646,000 barrels in the May 19 week was 36,000 more than in the previous week and 1,263,000 barrels or 15.1 percent more than the output of 8,383,000 barrels in the like week last year. Stocks of residual continued to shrink, although less than in the previous week and again hit a new low since World War I times at 38,624,000 barrels. That amount was 324,000 barrels less than was held at the beginning of the week and was 12,137,000 barrels or 23.9 percent less than the 50,761,000 barrels on hand May 20 last year.

Trends of Operations and Changes in Stocks

Figures on crude stocks are from Bureau of Mines weekly reports; all others from American Petroleum Institute weekly reports, which are estimates on Bureau of Mines basis.

(All figures in thousands of barrels—add 000)

HIGHS AND LOWS OF RECENT YEARS

ITEM	Crude Oil Prod. Barrels Daily	Crude Oil Prod. Week Ended	Runs to Stills Barrels Daily	Runs to Stills Week Ended	Crude Stocks Barrels	Crude Stocks Week Ended	Gasoline Stocks Barrels	Gasoline Stocks Week Ended	Gasoil and Distillate Stocks Barrels	Gasoil and Distillate Stocks Week Ended	Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Barrels	Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Week Ended
Highs:												
1941	4,337	11-22	4,120	10-18	266,187	3-29	99,727	3-29	[1]54,983	11-15	102,448	1- 4
1942	4,337	2- 7	3,961	1- 3	263,208	3-28	[1]109,281	3-14	47,861	11-14	95,857	1- 3
1943	4,436	11-13	4,331	12- 4	245,752	5-29	94,159	3-20	47,187	11-27	72,881	1- 2
1944	4,762	9-30	4,798	12-30	240,992	1- 1	89,162	4- 1	48,863	10-28	64,744	10- 7
1945	[4]4,867	5-19	[4]4,908	5-19	223,782	4- 7	99,012	3-24	38,298	1- 6	56,074	1- 6
Lows:												
1939	[2]1,601	8-26	3,125	2-18	[3]229,127	10-12	71,152	10- 7	20,722	4-15	105,397	4- 8
1941	3,364	1-11	3,490	1-18	240,399	11-15	79,923	10- 4	28,382	4-12	90,914	7-12
1942	3,297	7- 4	3,393	5-23	231,896	12-12	75,934	12- 5	29,240	4-25	72,962	12-26
1943	3,821	1- 9	3,579	3-13	232,191	1- 9	68,182	10-16	30,732	4- 3	57,596	12-25
1944	4,357	1- 1	4,228	2-12	220,258	9- 9	76,302	1- 1	30,232	4-19	49,737	3-18
1945	4,678	1- 6	4,656	1- 6	[4]218,675	3- 3	86,616	1- 6	26,483	3-17	38,624	5-19

TRENDS OF 1944 AND 1945

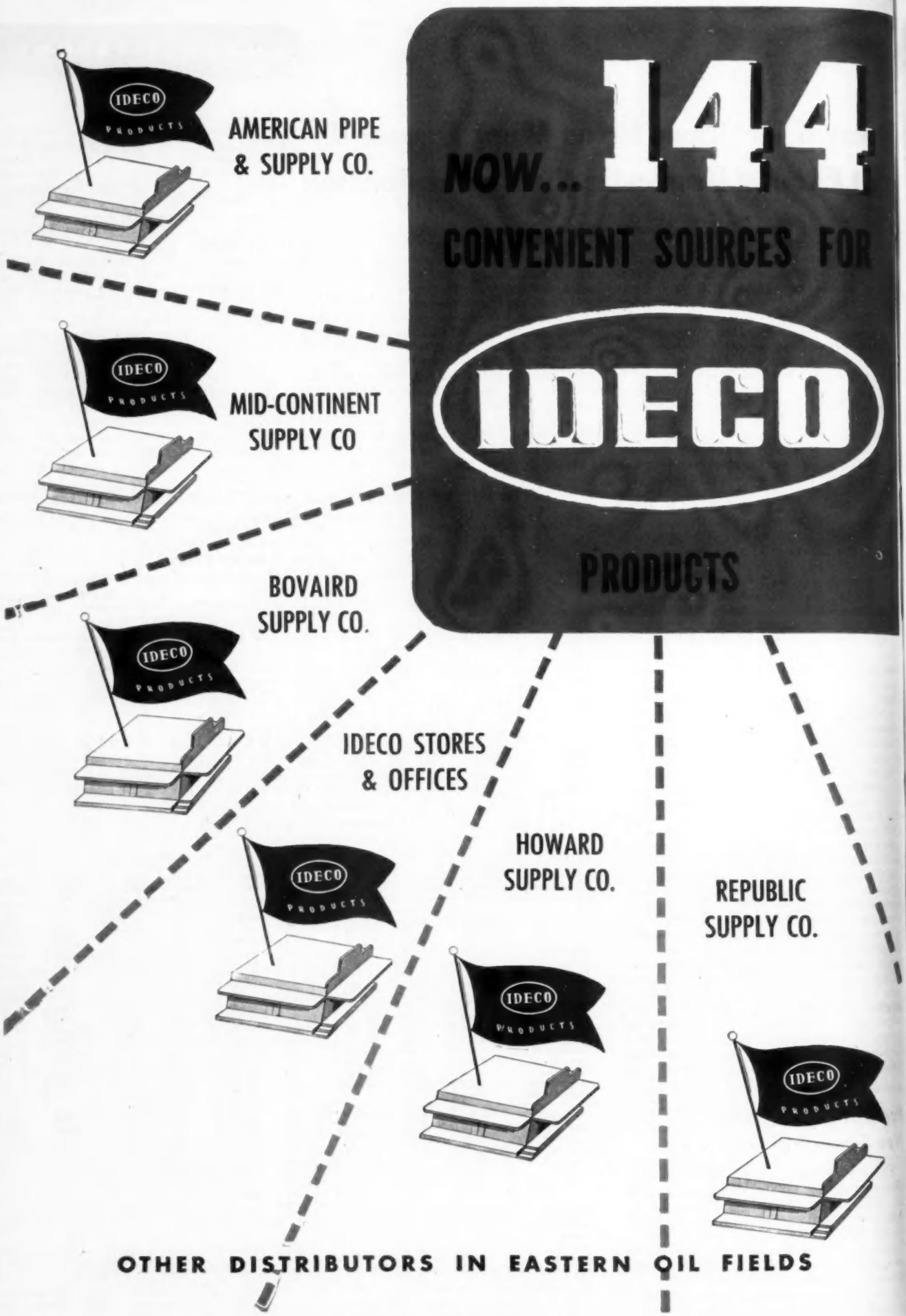
Trends in Week Ended:	Crude Oil Production Daily	Crude Oil Runs to Stills Daily	Crude Oil Stocks Week End	Gasoline Production Weekly	Gasoline Stocks Week End	Gasoil and Distillate Production Weekly	Gasoil and Distillate Stocks Week End	Residual Fuel Production Weekly	Residual Fuel Stocks Week End
1944:									
January 1	4,357	4,453	240,992	13,192	76,302	4,575	42,310	9,141	57,330
January 29	4,409	4,359	240,251	13,427	81,075	4,054	37,266	8,889	52,887
February 26	4,423	4,377	237,137	13,183	85,248	4,558	33,766	8,952	51,387
March 25	4,385	4,443	236,285	13,362	87,287	4,979	31,319	9,013	51,669
April 1	4,383	4,435	234,667	13,824	89,162	4,450	30,530	8,367	51,326
April 29	4,431	4,300	235,342	13,126	88,342	4,284	30,236	8,398	49,985
May 27	4,514	4,532	234,423	13,502	86,468	4,702	32,035	8,568	49,813
July 1	4,587	4,638	228,860	14,052	83,559	4,496	35,360	8,872	52,235
July 29	4,608	4,627	225,112	14,115	82,665	4,833	38,135	8,900	56,280
August 26	4,667	4,698	222,931	14,112	80,740	4,566	41,453	8,680	59,839
September 30	4,762	4,775	222,393	14,494	78,028	4,622	45,329	9,292	64,226
October 28	4,740	4,658	223,235	14,117	79,058	4,772	48,705	8,985	64,382
December 2	4,712	4,693	221,591	14,853	80,427	4,082	45,832	8,981	61,727
December 9	4,704	4,552	220,258	14,611	80,880	4,056	44,436	8,923	60,458
December 16	4,695	4,537	222,075	14,145	82,747	4,353	42,413	8,727	59,280
December 23	4,729	4,682	222,575	14,635	83,355	4,605	40,846	8,798	58,509
December 30	4,705	4,798	222,998	15,342	86,614	4,257	39,495	9,156	57,430
1945:									
January 27	4,727	4,756	221,310	14,957	88,223	4,843	33,651	9,252	51,119
February 24	4,777	[4]4,803	219,351	15,500	95,972	4,958	28,753	9,084	46,713
March 31	4,781	4,677	223,782	14,644	98,758	4,548	26,889	9,184	41,745
April 28	4,805	4,780	223,474	14,633	94,068	4,636	28,273	9,379	39,813
May 5	4,839	4,786	221,019	14,846	91,341	4,695	28,800	9,278	39,503
May 12	[4]4,860	[4]4,850	221,596	15,137	89,950	4,749	28,996	9,610	38,948
May 19, 1945	[4]4,867	[4]4,908	.....	15,269	89,673	5,041	29,470	9,646	38,624
May 20,1944	4,513	4,513	[1]234,706	13,393	87,785	4,880	31,104	8,383	50,761
Change:									
In week	+7	+58	+577	+132	—277	+292	+474	+36	—324
In week	+354	+395	—13,110	+1,876	+1,888	+161	—1,634	+1,263	—12,137
In year	+7.8%	+8.8%	—5.6%	+14.0%	+2.2%	+3.3%	—5.3%	+15.1%	—23.9%

[1] All time peak. [2] Lowest between January, 1922 and July 1, 1944. [3] Lowest since October, 1922 due to shutdown of six Mid-Continent states. [4] Lowest since December, 1921 [5] Stocks, May 13, 1944.

Pennsylvania Organizes New Geological Society

The seventh meeting of the Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Geological Society will be held May 28 and will present a symposium on the wartime activity of the United States Geological Survey in the Ohio - West Virginia - Pennsylvania area, particularly a detailed study of the Berea sandstone.

The society, organized last October, is headed by George C. Grow, Jr.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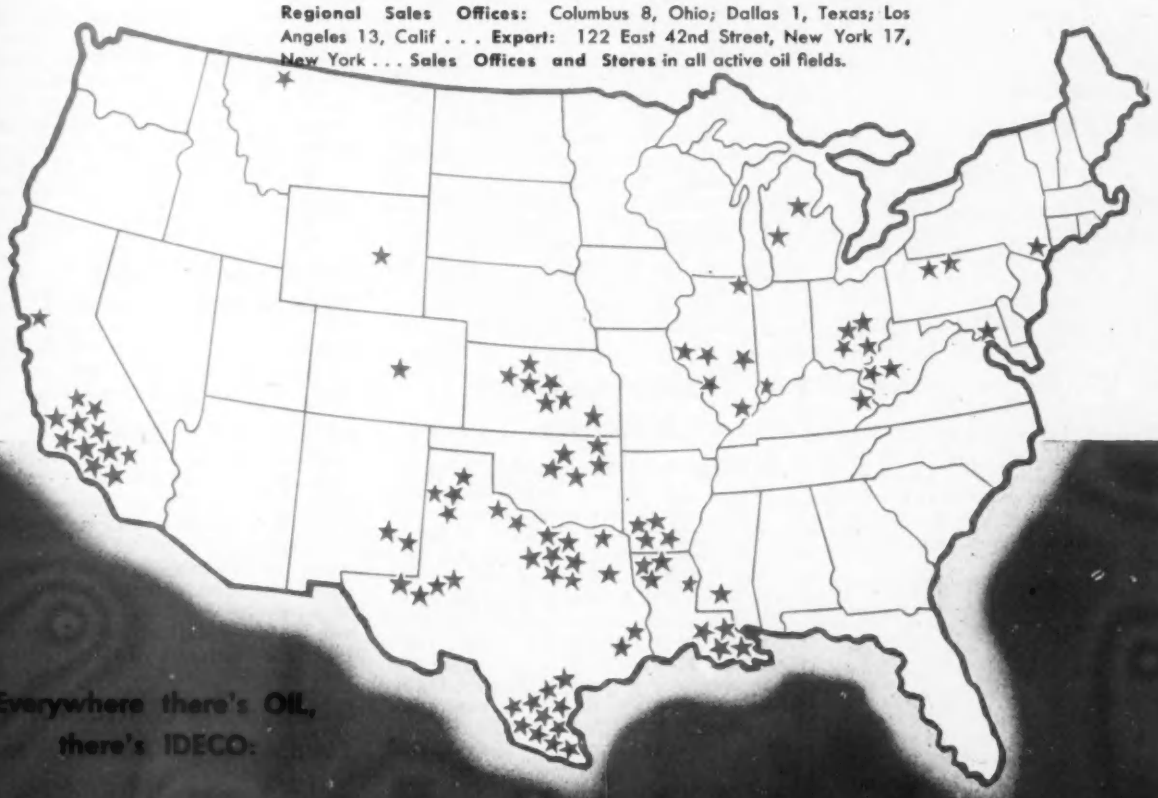

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Seven Tanks to Be Built On Texas-New Mexico Line

The Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line Company has received War Production Board approval to erect seven 80,000-barrel tanks on its main trunk line from New Mexico to Houston. These tanks will be used to segregate sweet and sour crudes.

Two 80,000-barrel tanks are now being installed at the company's Ozona station on the trunk line.

Work on the new tanks will begin on or before June 15 with some of the tanks to be placed in use by September 1.

Stanolind Lets Contracts For Rangely Field Line

Stanolind Pipe Line Company, Tulsa, awarded contracts for the laying of 151 miles of 10-inch crude oil line from the Rangely field, Colorado, to Boggs, Wyoming, thence north along the right-of-way of Utah Oil Refining Company's Craig-Wamsutter 6-inch line where connection will be made with Utah's 8-inch line running east and west across southern Wyoming.

Successful bidders were Anderson Brothers Construction Company, Houston, who will lay the gathering system in the Rangely field and the first 41 miles; R. H. Fulton, Lubbock, who will lay the middle section of 50 miles, and Sharman & Allen, Houston, who will lay the 60 miles on the northeast end of the line.

In addition, Fulton was given the contract of taking up 18.4 miles of 4-inch line between Iles and Craig.

Construction work will begin when new pipe is received about July 1 and must be completed by September 15. Laying of the Rangely gathering lines and the work or taking up the 4-inch pipe will get under way in June and contractors will move on the right-of-way during the same month.

Houston Firm to Construct East Texas Line for Gulf

Sharman & Allen, Houston contractors, have been awarded a contract by Gulf Refining Company to construct an eight-mile, four-inch pipe line from the Pickton field, Hopkins County sector of East Texas, to Gulf's Mid-Continent-Port Arthur system near Winnsboro.

Some of the pipe has been delivered and work on the line already is under way.

20 Cross-Channel Lines Oiled Invasion Armies

The last salient details of the oiling of the European invasion were revealed last week with the disclosure that 20 three-inch pipe lines were laid under the English channel soon after D-Day.

Since early last fall these lines have carried an average of 1 million gallons a day to the continent, it was revealed by the British ministry of fuel and power, under whose direction the lines were constructed.

The first four lines were laid across the widest part of the channel, from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg to feed American invasion armies in that sector. The first was tapped on the Normandy coast on August 12, just two months and six days after D-Day.

On the far shore the lines linked up with newly-laid high pressure mains that followed the armies right into Germany. The network now runs from Liverpool and other tanker dumps along the English coast to Cherbourg, Paris, Boulogne, Antwerp, Eindhoeven, Egerich and Frankfurt.

It had previously been revealed that there were at least three important systems running from the coast of Europe and six lines leading across the Rhine.

One of the first systems originating on the coast started at Cherbourg, another began near Marseilles, and a third began in Belgium.

The trans-channel lines still are being used as the main artery of gasoline supply to the continent for the armies of occupation, thus releasing much tanker tonnage for use in the Pacific.

Park County, Wyoming, Pipe Line Is Planned

The Frannie Gas Company, Frannie, Wyoming, has filed an application with the Federal Power Commission for authority to construct 8.15 miles of three-inch pipe line from the Polecat gas field in Park County, Wyoming, to a point on the Montana-Wyoming state line, and 4.74 miles of two-inch line from that point to the Yale Pipeline Company's pumping station near Warren, Montana.

The company explained that the facilities are necessary to furnish illumination and power for the Yale Pipeline Company in the operation of its new oil line from the Elk Basin to refineries at Laurel and Billings, Montana.

The commission will hold a hearing in Washington September 6 on an application of the Independent Industrial Gas Company, Independence, Kansas, for an order directing Cities Service Gas Company to connect its facilities with those of Independent at a point near Coffeyville, Kansas, and immediately sell natural gas to it under an October, 1944, contract for 1 million cubic feet per day.

Union Gas System, Inc., which supplies a portion of Independent's requirements and receives a substantial volume from Cities Service, has intervened in the proceeding with a request that Independent's application be denied.

Panhandle Hearing Delayed

At the request of the Kansas Corporation Commission and the Texas Railroad Commission, interveners, the Federal Power Commission has postponed until June 20 a hearing on an application by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company for authority to export natural gas to Canada and to construct and operate additional facilities.

Contracts Awarded for 164 Miles of Texas-Empire Line

Texas-Empire Pipe Line Company of Tulsa awarded contracts for construction of approximately 164 miles of 12-inch oil line between Shelton, Missouri, and Heyworth, Illinois. The new line will increase to 110,000 barrels daily capacity the amount of oil to be moved in the area and will complete a double 12-inch line operated by Texas-Empire which moves crude from Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.

Contracts were awarded as follows: Sheehan Pipe Line Construction Company, 18.5 miles; Williams Brothers Corporation, 73 miles; Sooner Construction Company, 36 miles, and H. C. Price Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, 36 miles. The first three contractors are from Tulsa. Work is expected to start in June and the line completed in about 60 days.

Files of Oil Weekly 1939 to Date Wanted

The group of French oil operators, visiting American oil centers at this time, is anxious to obtain complete files of THE OIL WEEKLY commencing with the first issue in January, 1939, up to and including the issue of May 21, 1945. Four such files are actually being sought, the visitors explaining the copies are needed to bring up to date their files which were interrupted by war.

Anyone having such files available is asked to communicate with the editor of THE OIL WEEKLY which will transmit the information, including the price asked, to members of the French group.

Oklahoma Well Killed After Running Wild Almost Year

After running wild for nearly a year the Little Nick Oil Company's Rigney 4, SW SE NW 12-5n-9w, wild gasser in the Cement pool of Caddo County, Oklahoma, was killed by M. M. Kinley, Houston.

The well blew out last July from a sand at 5490 feet when the crew was coming out of the hole. After all equipment was removed the gas was ignited. At the time of the blow-out the well was estimated making 50 million cubic feet of gas and has since geysered huge quantities of mud, sand and shale. The well was finally controlled and killed after a directional hole was drilled and considerable water pumped into the producing formation.

Auction Planned

A public auction on Osage Indian oil leases will be held at the Osage Auditorium, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, June 19 at 1:30 p.m., according to an announcement by T. B. Hall, superintendent. A total of 102 tracts comprising 16,120 acres on the east and west ranges of Osage County will be offered.

☆ Oklahoma

Hunton Strat Trap Near Oklahoma City Expected

New stratigraphic Hunton pool looms west of Oklahoma City; Kerlyn Oil opens new area east of Wanette pool; West Edmund may get extension at Stanolind test north of Lockridge; erratic Harp well in Cleveland County kicks off, then goes dead for second time.

Oklahoma County: Interest centers in Sohio Petroleum Company et al's Hayes 1, C NE SW 8-11n-4w, which topped the Hunton lime and reported some oil after being acidized and put on swab. No structural anomaly was reported and it appears that another Hunton strat trap along the West Edmond pool trend may be developed. The well is about 5 miles west of Oklahoma City and about 8 miles south of West Edmond. Hunton was logged at 7575-7660 feet with stains and odor. Because of mechanical difficulties a drill-stem test failed. Pipe was set on top of the zone and casing perforated at 7580-7604, and after acidizing some oil was recovered on swab. Operators planned to reacidize and continue testing.

Cleveland County: O. G. Harp's Mattheson 1, NE NW NE 19-10n-2w, wildcat near Moore which has kept Oklahoma operators guessing for many months, flowed 520 barrels in 23 hours from the Bartlesville sand and then went dead. The performance was similar to the initial test in December when the well flowed 1325 barrels of oil in 24 hours and then quit. Hunton and Wilcox zones proved dry. Operator continued efforts in the Bartlesville sand with latest perforations between 7570-7615 feet. Flow was through ¼-inch choke and showed about 8 percent water.

Pottawatomie County: Kerlyn Oil Company opened a Layton sand area about a mile east of the Wanette pool at Bourassa 1, NW NE SE 21-6n-3e, completed as a 182-barrel daily pumper, 39.5-gravity, from a zone between 2919-22 feet. Layton sand was topped at 2900 feet and total depth is 4397 feet. The well was making considerable water.

Logan County: Possible big Bartlesville gas production across the north flank of the West Edmond pool was seen as Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Christner 2, C SE NE 30-15s-4w, north of Lockridge and about a mile east of Cities Service Oil Company's Gaffney 1, gas-distillate discovery, flowed 10 million cubic feet of gas on drill stem test between 6538-88 feet. The well sprayed a small amount of distillate. Bartlesville sand was topped at 6538 feet. The well was killed and will be carried to the Hunton.

West Moore: Commercial Bartlesville sand production and a new zone for this pool is in prospect at Wood Oil Company's Siler 1, SW SE NE 30-10n-3w, a long 40-acre location from J. E. Crosbie, Inc.'s Stotts 1, a Wilcox sand producer. After topping Bartlesville at 7841 feet, a drill-stem test recovered gas in 6 minutes and oil in 15. Because of the showing, Mid-Continent Oil Corporation plans to re-work Turk 1, SW SW NE 29-10n-3w, which was abandoned last winter when the Wilcox failed to produce. This well topped Bartlesville at 7840 feet.

Okfuskee County: The Carter Oil Company's Rogers 1, SE SW SE 2-10n-8e, wildcat southeast of the Cromwell East pool, after logging oil shows in various zones including the Cromwell, ran electrolog and set pipe for production test. First oil show was in core at 2407-37 feet; Cromwell was topped at 3559 feet and a drill-stem test at 3623-35 feet had salt water followed by an oil show in cuttings at 3651-61 feet. Prospects for commercial production are not good at this stage.

McClain County: Although lacking confirmation it appears that Shell Oil Company and other major operators plan another test of the interesting Rosedale structure which was unsuccessfully tested about 3 years ago. Shell has an acreage concentration of approximately 3500 acres and location may be staked in 8-5n-1e. In 1942 a test was drilled in SW NE 33-6n-1e and reached the Wilcox but was abandoned. The structure is a geophysical prospect.

☆ Kansas

Extensions Received by Bemis and Walters Pools

Bemis, Walters pools get extensions; Westgate-Greenland Oil Company open new area north of Salina field; strike by Carter revives interest in northern part of Nemaha Ridge area; testing continues at Rogg well north of Atherton pool.

Sumner County: Interest in the area along the northern sector of the Nemaha Ridge has revived following drill stem test at The Carter Oil Company's Latimer 1, C SW NE 12-33s-2w, 1¼ miles northeast of Perth, which flowed 350 barrels of 47-gravity oil in 50 minutes from Simpson sand between 4265-75 feet. Pipe was set and testing operations are under way. This is one of the most important recent Kansas developments and attracts attention not only to southern Sumner County but to northern Grant and Kay counties in Oklahoma, where an intensive lease and royalty play has started.

Ellis County: The big Bemis pool was

Wells Completed in the United States in Week Ended May 26, 1945

Data preliminary and subject to revision. Revised and more complete data on all completions shown in monthly summary of drilling, published in second issue of each month. More detailed data on wildcats published in third issue of each month.

State or District	FIELD COMPLETIONS: New Wells *Oil	Gas	†Input	Dry	Total	Old Wells Deepened	WILDCAT COMPLETIONS *Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	ALL COMPLETIONS: This Week	Last Week	Cumulative This Year	Cumulative Last Year
Alabama	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	9	9
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	61	76
California	53	2	....	....	55	....	1	....	7	8	63	38	840	757
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	8
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....
Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Illinois	27	....	....	3	30	5	1	....	2	3	38	22	638	625
Indiana	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	5	5	111	114
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Kansas	21	6	....	8	35	1	1	2	5	8	44	32	602	665
Kentucky	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	158	255
Louisiana	9	....	....	6	15	....	1	....	4	5	20	16	362	270
North Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	11	115	85
South Louisiana	9	....	....	6	15	....	1	....	1	2	17	5	247	185
Michigan	3	....	....	6	9	1	....	....	6	6	16	31	297	220
Mississippi	3	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	151	40
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	8
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	110
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7
New Mexico	4	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	189	161
New York	15	....	10	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	25	25	411	485
Ohio	2	2	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	276	324
Oklahoma	31	2	1	11	45	2	2	....	6	8	55	39	886	607
Pennsylvania	28	3	15	1	47	....	....	....	....	....	47	50	1,119	1,088
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6
Texas	82	6	....	21	109	2	9	2	16	27	138	147	2,857	2,187
E.Tex.Bor. Co.'s	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	33	6
E. Texas Field	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rest of E. Texas	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	4	....	82	114
North Texas	15	....	....	8	23	1	2	....	3	5	29	38	630	505
W. Central Tex	2	1	....	2	5	....	1	1	2	4	9	9	182	153
West Texas	25	....	....	4	29	1	1	....	4	5	35	45	756	603
Tex. Panhandle	5	2	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	12	244	83
G. Coast, Upper	10	1	....	2	13	....	2	1	....	3	16	16	283	199
G. Coast, Lower	16	1	....	1	18	....	2	....	5	7	25	15	412	328
Southwest Texas	6	1	....	2	9	....	....	....	1	1	10	6	201	159
S. Central Tex.	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	34	34
West Virginia	2	8	....	2	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	13	300	359
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	60
Total U. S.	283	30	26	64	403	14	15	4	48	67	484	460	9,439	8,447

* Includes distillate wells. † Includes salt water disposal wells.

given a 3-mile southwest extension by Nadel & Gussman of Tulsa at the Meis 1, NW SW SW 6-12s-17w, which reported a pumping potential of 2627 barrels of oil daily from Arbuckle lime topped at 3683 feet. The well may prove a link-up with the Walters pool northwest.

The same operators completed Jensen 1, SW NE SW 12-12s-18w, pumping 480 barrels of oil daily from Arbuckle lime between 3658-63 feet, extending the Walters pool ½-mile northwest. Activity is increasing in the area with several outposts slated along the Bemis-Walters pools trend.

Salina County: A new oil strike 2 miles north of the Salina pool is Westgate-Greenland Oil Company's Prescott 1, NW SE SW 17-14s-2w, completed as a 245-barrel daily pumper from Viola lime from 3238-53 feet. The discovery is on a fairly well defined anticline with good saturation and porosity reported in the lime topped at 3238 feet.

Russell County: Testing continues at Derby Oil Company's Rogg 1, SE SE SW 7-13n-14w, possible pool opener north of the Atherton field. With Arbuckle topped at 3195 feet where pipe was set the hole filled with 1550 feet of oil after plug was drilled. Formation between 3195-3200 feet was acidized with 500 gallons and the well swabbed 108 barrels of oil in 3 hours. Although the well checked normal with the Arbuckle in the Atherton field a dry hole in between indicates a new structure rather than an extension.

Barton County: Formations are reported running high at W. L. Hartman's Gaunt 1, SE SE NE 3-20s-13w, wildcat 5 miles northeast of the Hiss pool and operator has set pipe for production test. Good porosity and stains were reported in Arbuckle lime between 3445 and 3458 feet, total depth.

Barber County: Cities Service Oil Company's Ft. Smith 1, SE SE SE 24-30s-13w, wildcat 5 miles northwest of Lake City, had a small show of oil in the Arbuckle after perforating and acidizing between 4410-22 feet. Testing continues.

Nebraska

Scotts Bluff County: The Fuerst Oil & Development Company's Dorsch 1, wildcat in the NW NW SW 6-20n-54w, was preparing to drill plug and test after setting pipe at 5280 feet where a good gas show was reported several weeks ago.

Dawes County: Amerada Petroleum Corporation's State of Nebraska 1, C NE SE 16-33n-49w, a wildcat, was drilling below 3955 feet with tops to be released when the test is completed.

☆ New Mexico

Drinkard Field Gets Oil Flow from New Horizon

Drinkard field has oil flow from new horizon; prolific confirmation well registered for Skaggs deep area; Maljamar field's Ordovician project passes 12,000-foot level.

Lea County: The Texas Company's Blinebry 1, northeast offset to the Drinkard-Yeso field discovery and a failure in the Yeso with hole bottomed in granite at 7517 feet, flowed 81 barrels of oil natural on 18-hour gauge through ½-inch choke with gas volume rated at 3,490,000 cubic feet daily. This production is from perforations at 5580-95 feet in the Glorietta, topped at 5170 feet. The production was cut with 6 percent at start of test then became all pipe-line oil. The flow later declined sharply, indicating possibly clogged perforations.

Neville Penrose et al's Elliott-Penrose 1, projected Ellenburger test for the Penrose field, was drilling in dolomite at 5895 feet.

Continental Oil Company et al's Skaggs 3-B-23, southeast offset to the Abo (Wolfcamp) discovery for the Skaggs field, flowed 484 barrels of 41.7-gravity oil natural on 6-hour gauge through ¾-inch choke from Abo lime at 7667-98 feet. This zone has not produced elsewhere in the state.

Phillips Petroleum Company's State-Leamex 4, Ellenburger project, was drilling unidentified formation at 12,120 feet.

Wildcats: Stanolind Oil and Gas Company's Jones 1, 3¼ miles southeast of the Hobbs field, was drilling lime at 9505 feet, while the Texas Company's Eaves 1, 11 miles northeast of the same field, was drilling dry lime at 8079 feet. Geo. P. Livermore, Inc.'s Breckon-Texaco 1, midway between the tests, was drilling at 3470 feet on a 7500-foot contract.

Lincoln County: Stanolind et al's Picacho Unit 1, geophysical prospect on a 20,471-acre unit in the southeast part of the county, entered Arkosic sand at 2315 feet and was drilling this formation at 2605 feet.

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☆ West Texas

Production Indicated by Irion County Deep Test

Irion County deep prospect indicates commercial production from Basal Pennsylvanian; Glasscock County wildcat testing Middle Permian oil zone; dry gas discovery noted for Crane County; Cochran County strike plugs off water.

Irion County: Shell Oil Company's Tankersley 2, C SW SW GC&SF Ry. 10, and 1800 feet northeast of its 8357-foot Cambrian failure, was drilling at 7590 feet in Ellenburger, topped at 7299 feet, or 8 feet high, after temporarily passing up indicated production in Basal Pennsylvanian. A drill-stem test at 7180-7220 feet resulted in a column of oil rising at a rate of 30 barrels hourly, and the well headed in pulling drill-pipe. This zone tested a small amount of oil and water in the first wildcat on the 12,989-acre lease. Tankersley 1 logged 945 feet of Ellenburger before entering the Cambrian sand at 8305 feet, and unsuccessful production tests were made through perforations opposite Ellenburger porosity at the 8000, 7700 and 7500-foot levels.

Glasscock County: Phillips Petroleum Company's McDowell-McDow 1, ⅞ mile south by west of a 10,906-foot failure, was flowing 16 barrels of oil hourly after using 6000 gallons of acid at 6778 feet. This wildcat tested 180 feet of 39-gravity oil through drill-pipe at 8352-8473 feet, while no production was reported in drilling the section undergoing test.

Howard County: Continental Oil Company and Group One Oil Corporation's Settles 1-D-133, offsetting shallow production, flowed 202 barrels of 43-gravity oil on 19-hour test through ¼-inch choke and quit after using 1000 gallons of acid through perforations at 9100-20 feet in the Pennsylvanian.

Crockett County: Ledge Petroleum Company's Bouscaren 1-29, deep pay discovery for the Noelke shallow field and amidst dry gassers in the Yates sand, is rated as a 300-barrel 33.9-gravity well in flowing small heads while cleaning out gravel-pack after 240-quart nitro shot in saturated zone at 3961-4042 feet with the hole bottomed at 4051 feet. This zone is identified as the Clear Fork, and is the first production for the county in this formation. Ledge has authorized a second test to be a northeast offset.

Crane County: Gulf Oil Corporation's Henderson 1-E, PSL 25, Block B-27, 2⅞ miles northwest of the south portion of Sand Hills field, established new gas area in testing 2,790,000 cubic feet of gas, with sulphur content of 328 grains per 100 feet, and 63 barrels of sulphur water daily through casing from Clear Fork at 4350-4450 feet. This wildcat plugged off water in Ellenburger at 6584-6625 feet.

Gaines County: Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Jones 1-A, indicated Basal Permian discovery, was installing a larger derrick at 9284 feet to continue to the 11,000-foot Ellenburger before setting pipe for completion. Pay section at 9090-9142 feet showed ample 32-gravity sour oil to make a commercial well, while a drill-stem test at 9082-9224 feet returned 1545 feet of free oil along with mud and possibly water.

Ector County: Phillips Petroleum Company's T. P. Land Trust 1-A, 2¼ miles southeast of the TXL field's Ellenburger discovery, recovered 300 feet of oil and 1000 feet of bottom sediment and sulphur water at 9825-53 feet, establishing the water table in the Ellenburger, topped at 9610 feet, being 43 feet high. Pipe was cemented on bottom to complete through perforations with a prolific well assured from about 200 feet of effective Ellenburger saturation.

Upton County: Humble Oil & Refining Company's Parrott 1, recent discovery from broken saturation in Permian at 9100-9893 feet, was attempting to revive flow after reacidizing with 6000 gallons of 15 percent acid and 2000 gallons of mud acid.

Cochran County: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Edwards 1, PSL 13, Block L, and 10½ miles west of production, tested salt water with 2100 pounds bottom-hole pressure at 5100-11 feet, then plugged back to 5090 feet to complete. Pipe was cemented at 5025 feet.

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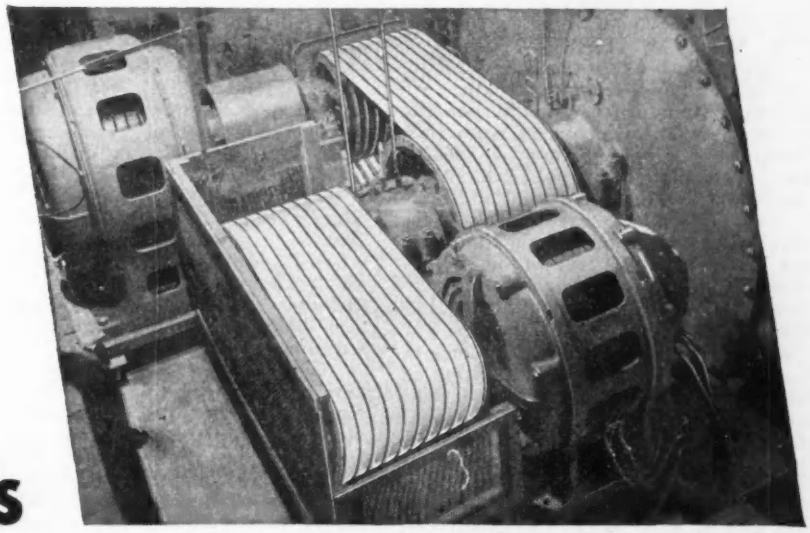
☆ North Texas

Oil Discovery Indicated For Wilbarger County

Oil discovery indicated for Harrold area, Wilbarger County; Cooke County prospect has oil show in the Simpson; second prolific well completed in new King County pool.

Wilbarger County: National Asso-

Today-



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ciated Petroleum Company's Kelly 1, NW NW NW H&TC 30, Block 13, 3¼ miles southeast of the Harrold multi-pay field and on a separate structure, was due to continue to the Ellenburger after showing for an oil producer from Basal Canyon, or Upper Strawn at 3642-77 feet. A drill-stem test at 3642-59 feet yielded 85 feet of oil-cut mud and 5 feet of free oil, while a test at 3665-77 feet returned gas to surface within 10 minutes and recovered 1950 feet of oil, 30 feet of mud, and 60 feet of salt water, with bottom hole pressure calculated at 1450 pounds.

Archer County: Fortex Oil Corporation's Mobitzer-Waggoner 1, Sect. 62, Block 3, Clark-Plumb Survey, 3 miles southwest of Scotland, showed a small amount of oil and water on preliminary test of perforations at 5150-65 and 5180-85 feet in Bend, topped at 5152 feet.

Jack County: Continental Oil Company and Sinclair Prairie Oil Company's Cherryhomes 1, wildcat 1½ miles north of Cundiff, tested dry in conglomerate at 5658-63 feet in Bend, topped at 5410 feet, and was drilling shale at 5766 feet.

Continental Oil Company's Hooten 1, Lot 9, Block 2, Henderson County School Lands and southeast offset to its Risch pool flowing discovery at 4380-4420 feet, was completed as a 4½-million-cubic-foot gasser from perforations at 4410-30 feet in Bend, topped at 4298 feet, being 11 feet high.

Cooke County: The Texas Company's Bulkley 1, Sect. 45, W. Holmes Survey, 2⅛ miles east of the walnut Bend field, resumed drilling after testing fresh and salt water at 7409-41 feet. This wildcat entered the Oil Creek sand at 7427 feet, followed by lime at 7414-27 feet and oil saturation at 7427-37 feet. The company's Hutson 1-C, S.P. Ry. Survey A-970, near the west edge of the county, recovered a foot of granite in core at 4112-21 feet, and was drilling granite at 4200 feet.

King County: The Ohio Oil Company's Ross 2, northeast offset to its strawn discovery for the Ross Ranch pool, flowed 135 barrels of 36.9-gravity oil, with gas-oil ratio of 325-1, natural through ½-inch choke from Strawn at 5307-64 feet, having plugged back from granite at 6472 feet.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation's S. B. Burnett 1, G. W. Lampson Survey and 4 miles southwest of the Ross Ranch pool, was drilling lime at 5960 feet in Mississippian, topped at 5845 feet, or 60 feet low. This wildcat indicated commercial production from the Strawn at 5473-78 feet, and recovered 40 feet of slightly oil-cut mud on a drill-stem test at 5914-30 feet.

☆ East Texas

Coke Deep Strike Has Prolific Gas-Distillate Yield

Coke field deep strike has prolific gas-distillate field; 2 Smackover tests slated for Bowie County and one for Red River County.

Bowie County: Smackover discoveries in the Texarkana area, although confined to a single producer in Texas, are responsible for the starting of 2 deep prospects. Jerry Hawkins, J. K. Wadley et al have rigged up to drill cork 1, 6 miles north by west of Texarkana, while Northern Ordnance, Inc. was moving in materials for a 7000-foot test on the J. L. Lumpkin tract.

Smith County: Sinclair Prairie Oil Company's Shofner 1, Chapel Hill field Smackover test, was drilling shale at 9648 feet, apparently out of the Travis Peak.

Wood County: Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Faulk 3, inside location for the Coke field Paluxy area, was rated at 32 million cubic feet of wet gas natural on open flow and tested 102 barrels of distillate and 1,800,000 cubic feet of gas daily through ¼-inch choke. Production is from Young (Basal Rodessa) perforations at 8080-8130 feet.

Manziel Field: Magnolia Petroleum Company's Herring 2-A, Samuel Burch Survey, became the most productive deep well in the Lower Rodessa in flowing 156 barrels of 44.2-gravity oil, gas-oil ratio of 2835-1, through 16/64-inch on natural potential from pay at 8728-45 feet. This well was originally abandoned as a Paluxy failure at 6698 feet.

Red River County: Tex Harvey Oil Company et al's T. H. York 1, in a 106-acre tract, Christian Groece Survey, will be a Smackover test for the Lydia area. Homer W. Snowden, H. C. Owen and W. C. Curry's Southern Pine Lumber Company 1, Samuel Pew Survey, is a new 3000-foot project for this county.

Hopkins County: Humble Oil & Re-

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fining Company's J. M. Burns-Sun 1, Antonio Lazarin Survey, scored a short northeast extension to the Pickton field in flowing 616 barrels of 51.5-gravity oil with gas-oil ratio of 1092-1, through ¼-inch choke from Bacon perforations at 7934-42 feet.

Harrison County: Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company was waiting on a test to be made at the wildcat, Dr. F. A. Baker 1, in the L. G. A. Steele Survey, 6½ miles from Waskom. On a drill-stem test gas volume was recorded at 250,000 cubic feet of gas with a spray of straw-colored gas and distillate from perforations made between 6215-30 and 6280-92 feet.

D. E. and R. J. Whelan's looming discovery, the William Peal 1 in Betty Humphries, 2½ miles northwest of Harelton, was cored at 7288-96 and 8 feet of hard shale with streaks of sand were recovered. There was a slight gas show.

☆ South Central Texas

Gulf to Drill 10,500-Foot Atascosa County Wildcat

Gulf to drill 10,500-foot wildcat test in Atascosa County; Howell abandons Pleasanton test; Edwards County wildcat reports show.

Atascosa County: Gulf Oil Corporation is continuing its deep wildcat drilling program in this area. The company has staked its Hurt & Tartt 1, 10,500-foot test, 14 miles southwest of the Hobson field and 8000 feet southwest of the firm's Tom 1, recently abandoned at 10,528 feet.

In the Imogene field, Humble Oil & Refining Company's Coward & Avant 1 is being completed. The well is flowing 70½ barrels of oil along with 1½ barrels of water through a ¼-inch choke. Tubing pressure is 200 pounds.

H. H. Howell's Jaskik 1, wildcat 3 miles northeast of Pleasanton, has been abandoned at 6221 feet. A drill-stem test at 5700-5812 feet recovered 360 feet of water, and 360 feet of mud cut with heavy oil. Bottom hole pressure was 1140 pounds.

Wilson County: Crude Oil Drilling & Exploration Company has taken over Henderson Coquat's Frank Gerzelle 1, 4200-foot test in the Poth field. This test has spudded and set surface casing at 390 feet.

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☆ Southwest Texas

Zapata Wildcat Tested; Longhorn Field Extended

Echols testing Zapata County wildcat; Sun still testing deep test near Rio Grande City; west extension completed in Longhorn field.

Zapata County: Tests are under way at George H. Echols' T. Dominguez 1, wildcat 9 miles northeast of Zapata. With total depth of 2242 feet in sand, operator set 5½-inch casing at 2068 feet and perforated for a squeeze job at 1970-82 feet.

Navillus Oil Well Servicing Company located a 2800-foot wildcat 4 miles south of Escobas. It is the Martiniano Garza Estate 1 in the Comitas Grant.

Starr County: Sun Oil Company was still testing at its M. S. de Flores 1, wildcat 18 miles east of Rio Grande City. With 5½-inch casing set at 7518 feet, operator perforated at 7020-30 feet and recovered salt water. A test at 5845-70 feet flowed salt water with recovery being 60 feet of oil and 93 feet of water. Working pressure was 1160 pounds. Operator was squeezing perforations for a new test.

Jim Hogg County: Bridwell Oil Company has located its Isabel R. de Gutierrez 1, 4000-foot wildcat test 12 miles southwest of Hebbronville in Survey 164.

McMullen County: Dee Davenport's Annie Graves Dolph 2, wildcat 17 miles southeast of Tilden, was abandoned at 1943 feet. Slight shows were reported at 1385-1410 feet and 1500-30 feet.

Duval County: Hiawatha Oil & Gas Company's Southland Life Insurance Company 34, in the Southland field, has been completed for 33.12 barrels of 42.2-gravity oil daily through a ⅛-inch choke from 3940-49 feet.

West of the Longhorn field, Hiawatha Oil & Gas Company's M. M. Miller 18 flowed 118 barrels of 39.8-gravity oil daily through a 5/32-inch choke from perforations at 3961-67 feet.

☆ Lower Texas Coast

Burnell Outpost Is Tested; Goliad Discovery Reworked

Outpost in Burnell field tested; Goliad County wildcat discovery well being reworked; triple completion under way at

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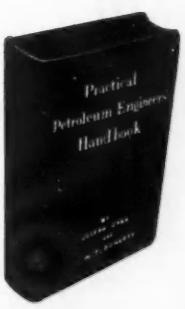

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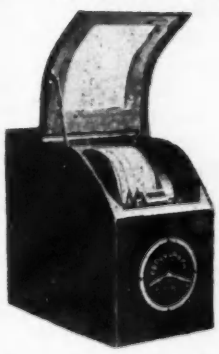

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Hidalgo wildcat; deep test staked on King Ranch.

Bee County; Navarro Oil Company's F. A. Dahl 1, semi-wildcat ¾ mile southwest of the Burnell field, has perforated liner at 6985-93 feet and was testing. On a previous drill-stem test in this section, the well showed for a gas and distillate producer.

Goliad County: Transwestern Oil Company's William Altman 1, Wilcox sand wildcat discovery 2 miles south of the Slick field, has been killed and will retest after flowing 221 barrels of oil and 10 barrels of oil cut water daily through a 5/32-inch choke from perforations at 7640-50 feet.

In the Slick-Wilcox pool, Continental Oil Company's G. W. Allen 7 has been completed for 233 barrels of 35.8-gravity oil daily through a 10/64-inch choke from perforations at 7556-61 feet.

San Patricio County: Republic Natural Gas Company has located a test 1800 feet south of Bridwell Oil Company's Willman 1, semi-wildcat discovery well in the Maedgen area. Republic's new test is the G. A. Person 1 in the J. J. Summers survey.

Hidalgo County: La Gloria Corporation was making triple completion at its South Weslaco Unit 2, located 6 miles south of Weslaco. Perforations have been made in the Key sand at 7390-7410 feet, in the Fawsek sand at 8880-8920 feet, and in the Turner sand at 9020-60 feet.

Live Oak County: Wright Drilling Company's Mrs. M. A. Hinnant, wildcat test 19 miles southeast of George West, was setting casing at 5752 feet for a test.

Kleberg County: Jay Simmons' J. W. Raulinson et al 1, in the Seeligson field, recovered 5200 feet of pipe line oil on a drill-stem test at 7053-63 feet and has 5½-inch casing set at 7156 feet for completion. North of this well the operator spotted J. W. Raulinson et al 2.

Humble Oil & Refining Company has located another wildcat test on the King Ranch. It is the King Ranch-Borregas 1, 8½ miles southwest of Kingsville, in the Santa Gertrudis Grant. Projected depth is 9000 feet.

Karnes County: First failure has been recorded in the recently opened Coy City City pool. Seaboard Oil Corporation's Rudolph Best 1 was abandoned at 8100 feet. The company's Sallye Treadwell 1 was completed in March at 7144-49 feet as a gas and distillate well.

Jackson County: Crown Central Petroleum Corporation has located a second test in the new Moody Branch pool. It is the W. L. Moody, Jr., 2, 1320 feet southwest of the Moody 1 discovery well which was completed early in May at 8832-40 feet. The well now is being reworked.

☆ Upper Texas Coast

Sun Is Opening Oil Field In Jefferson County

Oil discovery seen for Jefferson County; Woodbine sand well in Walker County recovers water on second test; extensive wildcat campaign started in Orange County; Stanolind sets pipe in Chesterville wildcat.

Jefferson County: Sun Oil Company apparently is opening a new oil field in the Gilbert Ranch area 7 miles south of China at its Gilbert Estate 1, John Ricord survey. With total depth of 8996 feet, operator cemented 5½-inch casing on bottom for completion. Tanks are now being erected.

Walker County: For a second time Magnolia Petroleum Company's Thompson Brothers-Texas Long Leaf Lumber Company 1-A, Woodbine sand wildcat test south of the Kittrell field, has made salt water on drill-stem tests. Tests have been made at 9916-22 feet and 9960-65 feet. Operator now is drilling the test deeper.

Orange County: An extensive wildcat drilling campaign is under way in this area. Three new wildcat tests are being spudded. They are The Atlantic Refining Company's Miller-Vidor Land Company, Breece survey; Gulf Oil Corporation's Caswell Trust 1-A, southwest of the Port Neches field; and Sun Oil Company's Green Estate 1, 6 miles northeast of Vidor.

Arkansas Fuel Oil Company's Lutcher-Moore Lumber Company 1, 3 miles northeast of Orange, is drilling below 5240 feet in sandy shale.

Montgomery County: The Superior Oil Company of California is making triple sand completion at its McWhorter C-3 in the Lake Creek field. Gauges have been reported on two of the sands. In the "B" sand perforations at 9826-36 feet, the flow was 142 barrels of 52-gravity condensate daily, and in the "D" sand perforations at 10,295-315 feet the flow was 72 barrels of 51.1-gravity condensate daily.

Colorado County: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's E. A. Wiese 1, in the Chesterville area, is bottomed at 9530 feet and 7-inch pipe has been set at 9495 feet.

Tyler County: General Crude Oil Company has located a 7500-foot wildcat test 6 miles west of Rockland. It is the Mattie Wilson 1 in the Cherry survey.

Brazoria County: A 13,000-foot wildcat test has been staked 2 miles east of the Sweeney townsite by the Magnolia Petroleum Company and J. S. Abercrombie Company. It is the Peter Studer 1 in the S. F. Austin 7⅓ league.

Liberty County: Sun Oil Company was preparing to move in material for an 8500-foot wildcat in the Moss Hill area. It is the Cousins 1 in the James Knight survey, 6 miles northwest of Hardin.

☆ South Louisiana

Northwest Flank Producer Completed at Napoleonville

Northwest flank producer completed at Napoleonville; Houston Company enters Fields area; new gauge taken on world's deepest producer; deep test staked at Jefferson Island.

Assumption Parish: Shell Oil Company's Dugas & LeBlanc 2-A, on the northwest flank of Napoleonville dome, perforated casing at 6836-44 feet and now is flowing 199 barrels of oil daily through an 8/64-inch choke. Tubing pressure is 1125 pounds with the casing sealed. Total depth is 6996 feet with 5½-inch casing set at 6925 feet.

Beauregard Parish: Houston Oil Company of Texas has entered the Fields area by staking Houston Oil Company of Texas-Fee 1 in 28-6s-12w.

Jefferson Parish: The Texas Company's State-Barataria Bay 1, wildcat test in East Barataria Bay, is drilling below 12,160 feet in shale after setting 7-inch casing at 12,000 feet. The com-

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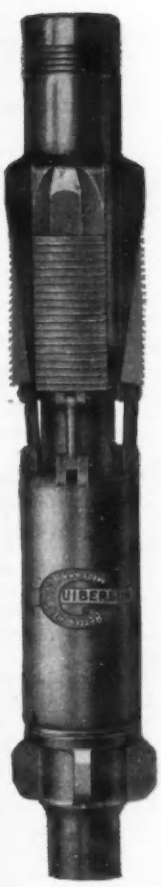

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pany's State-Little Lake 1, wildcat at Little Lake, was below 11,060 feet in shale and sand.

Iberia Parish: Shell Oil Company's Smith-State 1, at Week's Island, completed recently as the world's deepest producer, flowed 112 barrels of 40-gravity oil on a state potential test through a 10/64-inch choke. Pipe was perforated at 13,505-520 feet. The gas-oil ratio was 17,589-1. Total depth is 14,025 feet.

Vermilion Parish: Union Oil Company of California's Vermilion Parish School Board, at East White Lake, is bottomed at 11,475 feet and casing is being set for completion.

The Atlantic Refining Company has located a 12,000-foot deep test in the Jefferson Island area. It is the Liquidators, Inc., 2 in 19-12s-5e.

Iberville Parish: Noble & Baker of Houston have located a Marginulina test in the South St. Gabriel area. It is the W. E. Caldwell 1 in 52-9s-2e.

St. James Parish: Humble Oil & Refining Company's Valtura Martin et al 1, 57-11s-4e, wildcat test in the Hester area, has been abandoned at 10,316 feet.

Evangeline Parish: Another producer for the Pine Prairie field is seen in Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Ardoin-Community 1. With total depth of 10,281 feet, operator has landed 5½-inch casing at 10,250 feet for completion.

Continental Oil Company's Pardee Company 6, at Reddell, has casing set at 9898 feet and was making squeeze jobs before testing.

St. Charles Parish: The Pure Oil Company's Gatx 4, deep test in the Good Hope area, is drilling below 9945 feet in sandy shale.

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☆ North Louisiana

New Gas Discovery for Jackson Parish Indicated

Despite lengthy delay in final completions of Benton area outposts in Bossier, wells continue to be watched closely; new discovery looms for Jackson Parish with a second completion in the Cotton Valley formation; third producing zone for Haynesville field of Claiborne announced.

Bossier Parish: A drill-stem test was being run at the Welori Lumber Company 1, by Barnsdall Oil Company. The test is a southeastern outpost of the company's discovery well of last October in the Benton area. Vaughn and Hurley reperforated the Ellerbe 1 between 8036-42 feet with 34 shots, with the latest gauge flowing at the rate of 28 barrels of distillate and 16 barrels of salt water. Gas volume was 480,000 cubic feet per day on a ¼-inch tubing choke. Gas-oil ratio is 18,000-1.

Jackson Parish: Shell Oil Company reported a new gas discovery at Tremont 1, C NW SE 22-15-1w, with a test showing 8 million cubic feet of gas per day under 16/64-inch choke. Tubing pressure was 3150 pounds, casing pressure, 750. One hundred forty shots were used to perforate between 9584-9620 feet. The well is still being tested and in the meantime, the company has staked an outpost with Tremont Lumber Company 2, south and east of the center of 23-15-1w. The well will be taken below the Travis Peak zone and the company is already moving in.

Claiborne Parish: The second completion in the Cotton Valley formation, third producing level of the Haynesville field, was reported by Arkansas Fuel Oil Company at the L. L. Beene 10, in S 15-23-8w, ½-mile southwest of the deep pay zone discovery well of The Ohio Oil Company's G. W. Taylor 1 in this parish. The well flowed at a rate of 229 barrels of oil in 14 hours on ¼-inch choke with tubing pressure at 550 pounds and casing pressure 600 pounds. Gas-oil ratio is 600-1. The well was drilled to 8943 feet with pipe set at 8931. Perforations of the Cotton Valley zones were at 8805 to 8902. The allowable of the well has been set at 177 barrels of oil per day.

Continued development of the Haynesville field deep pay along with additional drilling in recent discovery areas indicates one of the greatest development programs in north Louisiana in several years.

Caddo Parish: The Lion Oil & Refining Company has taken out a permit to deepen the Wynne 6, 9-23-15, Rodessa field, which is producing at the present from the Dees Young formation about 6000 feet down. The well is to be taken to the Travis Peak formation approximately 1000 feet lower. This is an important move in this area as the Dees Young formation, the producing zone of the Rodessa field, is playing out and a new pay zone is being sought to keep the field going. The rig has already been moved onto the location.

In the Longwood area, Phillips Petroleum's Leake 1 is drilling below 6013 feet and indicates that it will be a better producer than the discovery well drilled by the company earlier this year.

Bienville Parish: An allowable of 177

barrels of oil per day has been announced for the discovery well of Ohio, the Woodward-Walker 1, center NE SE 31-17-7w, which is being completed as a producer in the Pettit lime after perforations were made from 6799-819 and 6829-56.

Red River Parish: Whitehurst Drilling Company completed S. Herold 2 with an estimated 150 barrels of oil flowing per 24 hours. Total depth is 2844 feet. The well is in 1-12-11. Lewis & Baumann completed Blunt B-1 in 11-12-11 flowing an estimated 4 barrels of oil per hour with total depth at 3010 feet.

Caldwell Parish: The Atlantic Refining Company abandoned its wildcat, the Louisiana Central Lumber Tract C-1, at 3855 feet.

Richland Parish: Murphy and Sun Oil Company completed J. E. Holt C-2 with a rate of 282 barrels of 42-gravity oil flowing on a 3/16-inch choke from perforations between 3276-86 feet. Gas-oil ratio is 528/1 and total depth is 3382 feet. This company also struck a dry hole at the Ina Mae McEachern 1, which was abandoned at 3585 feet.

The company staked Ina Mae McEachern 2, in 22-17-9e; the A. May 1, in 26-17-9e; the George K. Anding 1, in 27-17-9e; and the J. E. Holt 8, in 29-17-9e. All these wells are in the Delhi field.

Tensas Parish: In the Holly Ridge field Union Producing Company's Penrod Marks Unit 1 flowed 133 barrels of oil in 6 hours with a gas injection. The well was shut down pending final completion and due to high water.

Catahoula Parish: P. M. Barton staked Louisiana Oil and Gas Company 1 in 23-9-10e, Manifest field.

Ouachita Parish: The California Company is to drill the wildcat, Walter Maxey 1, in 32-18-1e.

Union Parish: In the Monroe gas field Interstate Natural Gas Company has staked 5 more wells, the Fee 171, C SE/4 4-20n-3e; Fee 173, in 33-21-3e; Fee 176 in 34-21-3e; Fee 180, in 26-21-3e; and 182, in 26-21-3e. Southern Carbon Company staked the Grayling in 5-21-4e.

Shell's Recycling Plant To Begin Production

Shell Oil Company's 100,000,000-foot daily capacity recycling plant in the Sheridan field, Colorado County sector of the Texas Gulf Coast, is slated to complete and place in operation several units in June. Initial production will amount to about 1600 barrels daily.

☆ Arkansas

Only Two Completions, Five Locations Recorded

Arkansas oil development hit new slump with staking of only 5 field locations and 2 completions.

Columbia County: Tide Water Associated Oil Company and Seaboard Oil Company are to drill the Number two H. G. Reeves, C NW NW 17-18-19w of the Atlanta field. In the same field Lion Oil & Refining Company has received a permit for O'Bier 1, 100 feet south of C NW NW 18-18-19. Already 13⅜-inch casing was set at 213 feet and 9⅝-inch pipe at 3475 feet. The well is reported drilling below 3575 feet. Tide Water and Seaboard also staked for the Ovie Spain 1, C NW SW 18-18-19.

In the Stephens field R. H. Crow completed the Smart A-3, C SE SE SW 12-15-20 with initial production of 250 barrels of oil being pumped every 24 hours. Total depth of the well is 4045 feet. Stephens field also gained another oil producer with the completion of T. W. Lee's Weaver "C" 2, NE NE 15-15-20w, which is pumping 27 barrels of oil daily. Total depth is 2140 feet.

Ouachita County: D. Bond Trustee was issued a permit to drill the J. B. Morgan A-3, C SW NW NE 18-15-19w. The well is drilling at 479 feet after being set with 8⅝-inch casing at 67 feet.

Union County: E. G. Bradham has moved onto location of the new C. H. Murphy 1, C SE NE 3-18-18.

☆ Mississippi

Wayne County Field Gets Three New Producers

Three new producers noted for Eucutta field in Wayne County; wildcat operations for week unproductive; Tinsley field deep test drilling below 10,000 feet; gas shows reported in Cranfield test.

Wayne County: Gulf Refining Company's W. F. Davis 1, NWc SW 2-9n-9w, on the outskirts of the Eucutta field, has been completed and for the first 2 hours flowed 16 barrels of 35-gravity oil at 92 degrees.

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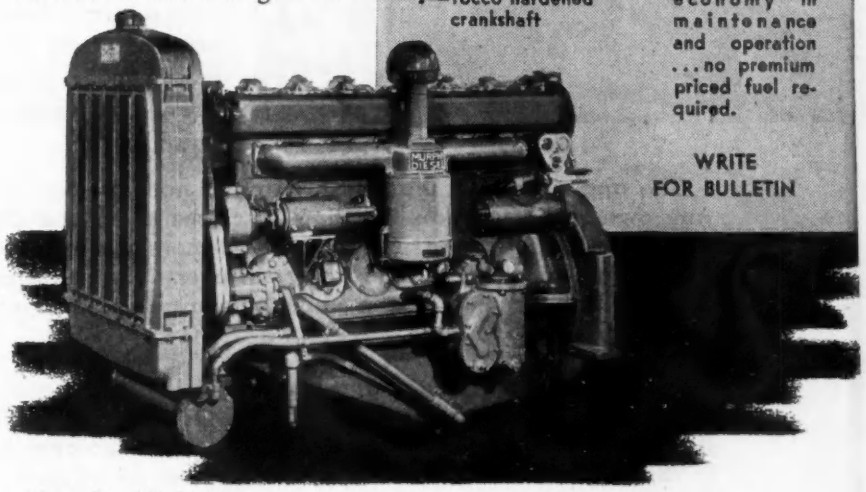

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was classed as a semi-wildcat, moves production in the Eucutta field nearer the Heidelberg field in the southeastern corner of Jasper County, and the fact that the oil produced by the Davis well is of much higher gravity than that found so far in Eucutta might be considered significant.

Speculation is whether the well opens up an entirely new pool or whether it has trapped a smaller pay area cut off from the rest of production. The well is producing from perforations opposite the Eutaw horizon between 5164-5260 feet. In addition to the Davis well, 2 more producing units have been added to the field.

Magnolia Petroleum Company's G. S. Stanley 4, NWc 17-9n-8w, and the company's G. S. Stanley 5, 18-9n-8w, were installing pumping units. Gravity of the oil had not been determined. Oil strings were set and perforated, but instead of swabbing, oil was pumped into the holes to eliminate water and mud. Production is being developed from the Eutaw.

Rankin County: Leonard Jones' Warner 1, C NE SE 14-5n-1e, drilled to 2494 feet and was swabbing hole. Reports of shows of low grade oil were not confirmed. Atlas Oil & Refining Company's Freida Burnham 1, SEc NE 24-3n-5e, wildcat, is drilling below 6300 feet with no shows reported. Electrical survey has been run to 4536 feet.

Greene County: Humble Oil & Refining Company's Harry Stover 2, NEc 20-3n-7w, is drilling below 4300 feet with no shows. In a drill-stem test taken at 2436-63 feet, open 50 minutes, only mud and salt water were recovered.

Claiborne County: The Pure Oil Company's A. L. Chapman 1, 13-11n-3e, is drilling below 9325 feet in the Tuscaloosa zone. Production, if any, should be indicated from this point on, although drillers are prepared to go to 10,500 feet if necessary.

Jefferson County: Gulf's Ella M. Cato 2, NWc NE 30-8n-4e, is drilling below 4554 feet after whipstocking and straightening hole. The well was originally drilled to 5430 feet with no shows indicated.

Humble's M. R. Smith 1, SEc 12-9n-1e, is drilling below 9500 feet. A drill-stem test at 6343-57 feet recovered only mud and salt water with bottom hole flowing pressure of 2300 pounds. Electrical log has been run to 8757 feet. Tide Water Associated Oil Company's B. F. Buie 1, NWc 12-8n-4e, wildcat venture, is drilling below 9700 feet with no shows reported.

Jones County: Gulf's E. S. Gambrell 1, SEc NE 34-10n-14w, seeking production from the Tuscaloosa horizon in the northwest portion of the county, is drilling below 8880 feet. The well has been cored continuously but only shows reported so far have been indications of gas in the Eutaw zone at about 7000 feet.

Yazoo County: Union Producing Company's Jennie Stevens 21, NWc 12-10n-3w, seeking production below present levels in the Tinsley field, is drilling below 10,191 feet, but only shows of oil so far have been recovered in sections between 5200 and 7400 feet.

Lincoln County: The California Company's J. W. Douglas 1, SWc 11-6n-8e, Mallalieu field, was pulling tubing after losing swab in a test at 10,504-20 feet. The well reached 10,598 feet with no shows reported. California's M. R. Douglas 1, SWc 11-6n-8e, was waiting on pump after swabbing oil at a rate of 13 barrels per hour. Production is from perforations opposite the Massive sand at 10,552-80 feet. California's T. I. Busby 1, NWc 14-6n-8e, is drilling below 9792 feet in the Cretaceous with no shows indicated. California's L. D. Breazeale 1, SEc 9-6n-8e, is drilling at 10,851 in the Massive sand with no shows.

Clarke County: Kirby Petroleum Company's Long-Bell Petroleum Company C-1, C NW NE SW 30-1n-18e, Langsdale field, was installing pump after testing from perforations between 3644-3740 feet in the Eutaw horizon. Sinclair-Wyoming Oil Company's W. D. Griffith, C NE NE NE 36-1n-17e, was swabbing hole after perforating at 3749-56 feet with 40 shots.

Adams County: California's National Gasoline Company of Louisiana 10, 67-7n-1w, is variously reported to have had indications of gas-condensate production in the lower Cretaceous at about 10,900 feet. If true this might mean new pay zone for Cranfield field.

Georgia

Tropic Oil & Gas Company's Gibson 1, 4½ miles southwest of Lyons in Toombs County, was still shut down at 3660 feet in basement rock.

The well was drilled as a stratigraphic test and has not tested any of the zones encountered. Stringers of oil sand were cored between 2000-2300 feet, which showed a light gravity cut. Two gas sands were encountered below this depth, but it is not known whether any of these

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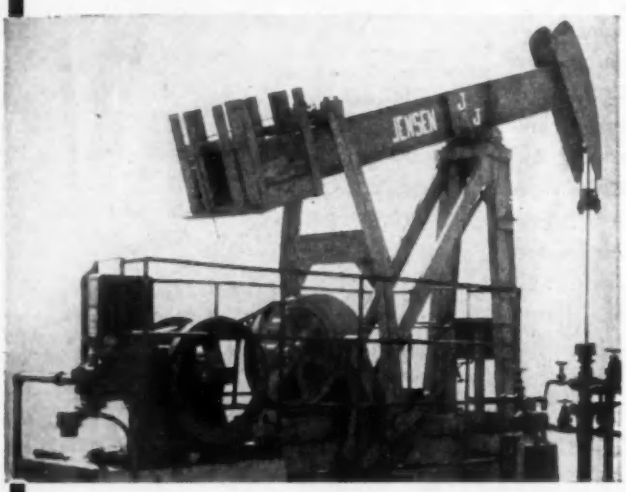

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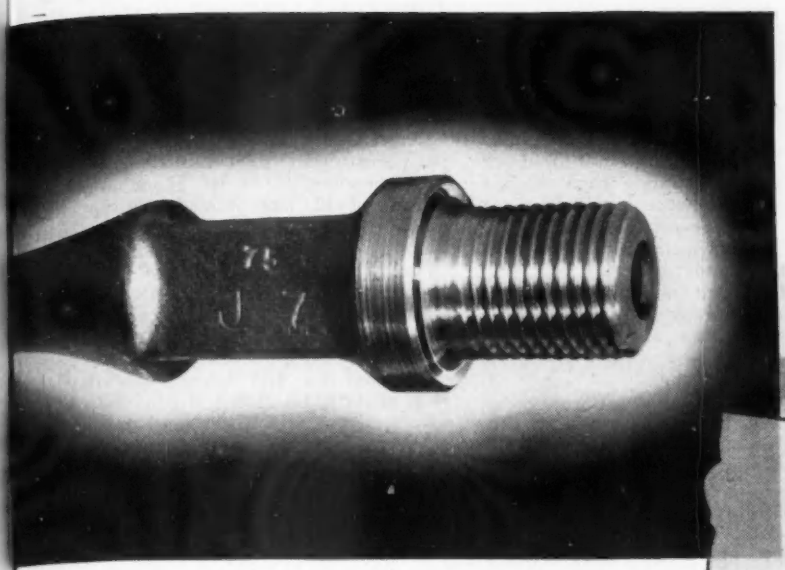

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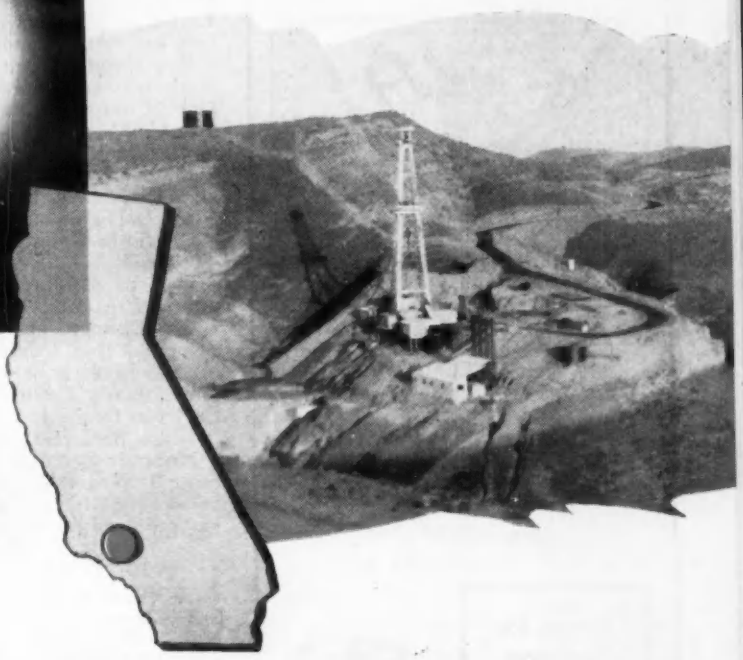

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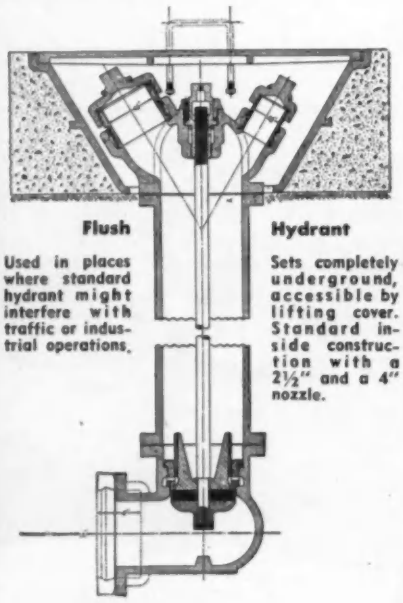

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zones will produce in commercial quantities.

Operators plan to plug back and run drill-stem tests to determine possibilities. Gibson 1 is the deepest test north of the Oltamaha River in Georgia and the showings seem indicative of production somewhere in the area, which will warrant a second test, whether or not the Gibson 1 is productive.

About 12,000,000 acres are under lease in south Georgia.

Florida

Humble Oil & Refining Company was still testing Gulf Coast Realties 4, NEc 20-48s-30e, in the Sunniland field of Collier County. Original perforations from 11,549-97 feet were squeezed after the well tested both oil and salt water. Latest perforations were from 11,534-540 feet, but results of test were not released.

Bay County: One of 2 failures of the week was reported by Magnolia Petroleum Company, who abandoned State B-1, C SW SW 21-3s-15w, at total depth of 7000 feet without shows.

Madison County: Hunt Oil Company also abandoned J. W. Gibson 4, C SE SE 5-2s-11e, at 4069 feet without shows.

Charlotte County: Humble's Lownes-Treadwell 1-A, SW NE 17-42s-23e, has drilled to 817 feet in chalk and lime, and was reaming.

Gulf County: The Pure Oil Company's St. Joe Paper Company 1, 10-7s-9w, is drilling in shale below 1953 feet.

Highlands County: Humble's G. C. Carleton Estate 1, C SW NE 34-38s-29e, is below 8531 feet in lime.

Monroe County: O. D. Robinson's State 1, Nec NW 29-59s-40e, is drilling below 4020 feet in shale and lime, but has reported no shows.

Alabama

Choctaw County's Gilbertown field had 2 completions and a new location. Hunt Oil Company's Maggie Utsey 1, SWc 33-11n-4w, was completed, pumping 60 barrels in 24 hours from open hole at 3468-83 feet, total depth. The company's 2 other prospects in the field, W. S. Scruggs 2, 33-11n-4w, and Maggie Utsey 2, same section, are still waiting on treater after having drilled to 3492 and 3593 feet, respectively. W. O. Woodward, Trustee's Mary Green 2, 31-11n-4w, was completed as a pumper for 38 barrels per day from 3485-3540 feet, plug back depth. Depth of hole is 3698 feet.

H. L. Hunt located Robert Land 4, SWc 31-11n-4w.

Marengo County: A. W. Hutchings, Trust's Condie Wadlington Estate 1, C SW NE 18-12n-1e, drilled below 2806 feet in sand and shale.

Bullock County: Capital Oil & Gas Company's Ethel Gholston 1, 18-14n-22e, is drilling below 1295 feet.

Washington County: Wayne Refining Company's Willie Mitchell 1, NW NE 12-8n-3w, has drilled to 4432 feet and was fishing for tools. The following tops were reported by electric log: Wilcox 1356 feet, Midway 1880 feet, Clayton 2330 feet, Selma 2346 feet, Eutaw 3320 feet.

Oklahoma Hearings Set

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission has fixed May 29 as the date for a hearing on crude oil allocations for the state for June and July. Hearings will also be held to determine gas allocations.

☆ California

Paloma Field Deep Zone Tests Are Disappointing

Oil recovery, on tests of what was believed to be a new deep zone in the Paloma field, is disappointing; successful Edison field outpost extends production ¼-mile north; new Kettleman Hill South Dome wildcat gets under way; good gas well completed in Kirby Hills district.

Kern County: The Superior Oil Company's attempt to establish new deep zone production in its Houchin 74-34, Paloma field, has proved a disappointment. The well showed only a small fluid entry on test of sand intervals between 11,920-12,124 feet and has been plugged back to 11,750 feet to the Paloma zone.

Richfield Oil Corporation's Cauley 2, 43-16 in 16-30-29, Edison area, has been completed for 183 barrels per day of 19.5 gravity oil, total depth 4625 feet. The well extends Nozu sand production of West Edison about ¼-mile north.

Los Nietos Producing & Refining Company is drilling South Dome 41, a new test of the Kettleman South Dome area. A string of 13⅜-inch casing has been set at 2058 feet.

A new test of the area 2 miles west on the Ant Hill field has been announced by Florian Trinajstick, who will drill a wildcat in 24-29-28.

In the Fairfax district Richfield Oil Corporation will drill Smith 88-1 in 1-30-28. The site is about ¼ mile southeast of Smith 57-1, recently completed, pumping 48 barrels of 18.9-gravity oil.

Continental Oil Company called it quits on its Stockdale wildcat, K.C.L.-Stockdale 1 in 9-30-27. The well was bottomed at 8502 feet in sandy siltstone.

Glen County: Richfield, one of the state's most active wildcatters, has spudded Capital Company 1 in the Chico area, 16-21n-1e. It's a test for gas. Richfield made the first gas discovery in this general area about a year ago.

Solano County: Shell Oil Company has completed Lambie 3 in the Kirby Hills district as a gas well. The well flowed 3,500,000 cubic feet through a 12/64-inch choke. On a second test well was good for 4,500,000 cubic feet through a 24/64-inch opening. It has been shut in.

Los Angeles County: Continental, which abandoned its Turnbull Canyon wildcat, Turnbull Community 6 in 13-2s-11w, 2 weeks ago, is starting a new test, Beuhler 1, on Sect. 14, about a mile west of production.

Shell's Long Beach deep test, Alamitos 48-A, is drilling below 12,400 feet.

Loren L. Hillman, Inc.'s West Hawthorne 1, 17-3s-14w, a test for gas in the Hawthorne area, has been abandoned at 4602 feet.

Standard of California Leases Washington Land

Standard Oil Company of California has leased about 25 square miles of land in Whatcom County, Washington. The company plans to wildcat the territory early next year.

The area leased is between the towns of Blaine and Ferndale just below the Canadian border. About 700 small farms and dairies are involved in the leasehold.

☆ Illinois Basin

Good Well Nears Completion In Mattoon Area, Illinois

Early completion of best well in Mattoon area, Illinois, is expected; Texas completes Devonian lime discovery in Jefferson County; Wayne County Johnson Consolidated pool extended; discovery completed in Jasper County; Henderson County, Kentucky, gets discovery.

Coles County: The Mattoon pool was given a boost in importance with the completion of 1 well and the near-completion of another as the best wells in the area. Both pushed the producing area westward. Completed was Del Carroll's Rudy 2, 26-12n-7e, which made 95 barrels of oil and no water from Cypress sand at 1775-90 feet and Aux Vases sand at 1955-60 and 1962-70 feet.

Nearing completion as the best well in the area and located farthest west in the area, is Beckman's Harris-Rudy 3, NW NE NE 26-12n-7e. The well was swabbing and flowing 15 barrels of oil per hour with no water from Aux Vases sand after a light shot.

One and a half miles south of pool production, Keating Drilling Company was attempting a sizeable extension with Gray 1, SW NW SW 36-12n-7e. The Cypress was dry and operators were drilling on. The well is ½ mile east of the Carter Oil Company's 5-year-old Fredonia lime producer, Seaman 1-A, a lone well.

Jefferson County: The Texas Company has completed Eubanks 1, SW NW SE 35-2s-1e, a Devonian lime discovery in the Woodlawn pool. The well pumped 65 barrels of oil and no water from pay breaks at 3702-13 and 3729-46 feet after 2500 gallons of acid.

Wayne County: Perry-Fulk extended the Johnson Consolidated pool with Powless 1, SE C 5-1s-6e. The well yielded 60 barrels of oil and no water on pump from McClosky lime at 3243-50 feet. Depth of hole is 3290 feet.

Jasper County: Robinson and Puckett's Roberts 1, NE NE SE 26-7n-10e, has been completed as a discovery of the North Willow Hill pool. Located on The Pure Oil Company farmout acreage, the well pumped 180 barrels of oil on initial test from McClosky lime at 2599-2608 feet. Depth is 2660 feet.

White County: Phillips Petroleum Company has completed the best producer in the Concord pool to date. The Kerwin 1, SE SE NW 21-6s-10e, flowed 1250 barrels daily from McClosky lime at 3020-32 feet after 6000 gallons of acid.

Marion County: Paul Doran's Young 1, SE NE SE 12-2n-1e, a wildcat 2 miles southwest of the Salem pool, was cleaning out and testing after a shot in Cypress sand at 1746-61 feet. The well made 85 barrels of oil per day natural.

Kentucky

Henderson County: John L. Sallee's Lyles 1, 21-O-22, has been completed as the discovery of the Dixie pool, 2 miles southwest of the 1-well Cairo pool. Initial pump production was 375 barrels of oil and no water from Cypress sand at 2289-2301 feet.

Fleming and Swann's Pottinger 1, 1-O-22, a discovery 2 miles west of the Rock Springs pool, was completed on pump for 125 barrels of oil and 40 barrels of water in Cypress sand at 2265-72 feet, the latter figure total depth.

Union County: Ashland Oil and Refining Company has a discovery at Verona Coal Company 1, 7-O-21, 1¼ miles south of the Hitesville pool and 1½ miles east of St. Vincent pool. Testing of Cypress sand continues after operators swabbed 105 barrels of oil in 2 hours and then pumped 133 barrels in 14 hours from pay at 2283-87 feet.

Apure Wildcat Is Failure

San Vicente 1, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company wildcat on the Apure River, in the western Llanos, Venezuela, was completed as a dry hole in the first week of May and will be abandoned.

☆ Michigan

Kent County Outpost Good For 40-60 Barrels Daily

S. L. McCall's Hutchins 1, NE NE SW 25-9n-11w, Algoma Township, Kent County, was estimated good for 40 to 60 barrels oil per day from Traverse lime at 2204-08 feet. Deepened to 2013 feet, the well picked up water sand, which has been plugged off back to 2210 feet. The outpost is approximately 15 miles northeast of the old Grand Rapids field. Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, which supported the discovery with dry-hole money and 5 previously drilled dry holes

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ON PAGE 90 OF THIS ISSUE

in the area, controls 75 percent of the probable field acreage.

Mecosta County: Sun Oil Company's Wilson 1, S½ SE SE 35-17n-8w, ½ mile north of Richfield dolomite well in the Fork field, showed 1200 feet salt water when perforated with 47 shots from 4997 to 5015 feet. First shot zone will be cemented off and the well re-shot at a higher point.

☆ Canada

Standard Completes Conrad And Princess Extensions

Standard Oil Company of California is successful on extensions at Princess and Conrad; Imperial Oil's Coalspur well, deepest in Canadian history, reaches Madison objective at 12,756 feet; South Turner Valley Extension success shows initial flow of 30 barrels hourly.

Princess: California-Standard's Princess-C.P.R. 58-22A, NE lsd 14 22-20-12w4, was completed successfully in Devonian Dolomite ½-mile east of last September's discovery. The well topped dolomite at 3909 feet, 1471 feet subsea, 4 feet lower than at Princess-CPR 1 (¼ mile east), lost due to mechanical difficulties, and 4 feet higher than the discovery Princess-CPR 18-21A, ½ mile east.

Oil-bearing porous zone was topped at about 3974 feet and coring was halted at 3977 feet for a test. With 3/16-inch tester open 109 minutes, the well made gas estimated at 81,000 to 115,000 cubic feet daily. When pulled, the 4½-inch drill pipe contained a 3600-foot column of gassified oil, indicative of an influx rate of about 20 barrels hourly. Oil gravity was about 34.5. The well will go on production shortly. Likely flow under back pressure is 150 to 200 barrels daily.

Conrad: California-Standard's Conrad-Province 51-5A, SE lsd 3 5-6-15w4, has completed successfully in Ellis sand ½ mile west of last July's discovery, giving the proven Conrad pool a 1-mile width and 2-mile length. The well topped Ellis sand at 3005 feet, cored oil saturation and halted at 3011 feet. A 60-minute drill-stem test gave an oil rise of 1040 feet. Oil gravity was about 27. Casing was set above sand and the well is slated to go on pump shortly. Indicated pump rate is about 150 barrels daily.

Coalspur: Imperial Oil Ltd's Coalspur 1, Central Alberta Foothills wildcat in lsd 10 3-49-21w5, and deepest well in Canadian history, confirmed its Madison limestone objective at 12,756 feet, 9016 feet subsea. Drilling was proceeding below 12,825 feet. Seven-inch casing was set at 10,430 feet, shutting off high pressure gas sands at 9400-9515 feet. Liner will be run below casing if lime showings warrant. The former Canadian record depth was set at Shell-Norman 1, drilled to 12,056 feet.

Front Line Area: An answer on oil prospects east of the Turner Valley field is expected soon. Calling Valley Oils 1, lsd 6 24-21-3w5, 4 miles east of North Turner Valley, bottomed 76 feet in Madison limestone at 9796 feet, swabbed hole and applied a wash shot of mud acid to porous lime from 9745 feet. Tested, it showed a small sweet gas flow, a little 40.1-gravity crude oil, and no evidence of water. The well is now deepening into porous. Royalite Oil Company's New Valley No. 1, lsd 2 22-21-3w5, midway between North Turner Valley and the Calling Valley well, has confirmed Madison at 10,128 feet, and is now drilling 10 feet in lime. Madison lime elevations: Calling Valley 1, 5842 feet subsea; Royalite New Valley 1, 5967.3 feet subsea.

South Turner Valley: Imperial Oil Ltd.'s Imperial-Federated 1, extension test in lsd 16 5-18-2w5, indicates a big producer. Madison limestone was topped at 8228 feet, porous zone at 8395 feet, and drilling was halted in porous at 8447 feet. On drill-stem test, the well commenced flowing oil through the pipe at a rate of 30 barrels hourly, with gas flow estimated at 750,000 cubic feet daily. The well extends the field ¼ mile south and east, revising opinions on location of limiting major fault cutting off field on the east, and opening prospects for new locations.

Alberta Correlation Table Ready for Distribution

The P. & N. G. Conservation Board, Telephone Building, Calgary, Alberta, has prepared a "Generalized Correlation Table of Alberta Formations," printed in full color on a scale 750 feet per inch. The chart correlates formation and nomenclature in 11 areas—Pouce Coupe, Jasper, Brazeau, Moose Mountain, Turner Valley, Del Bonita, South Plains, Princess, Central Plains, Athabaska and McMurray. Copies, postpaid, are available from the board at 60 cents each.

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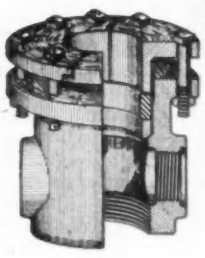
Fig. A-100

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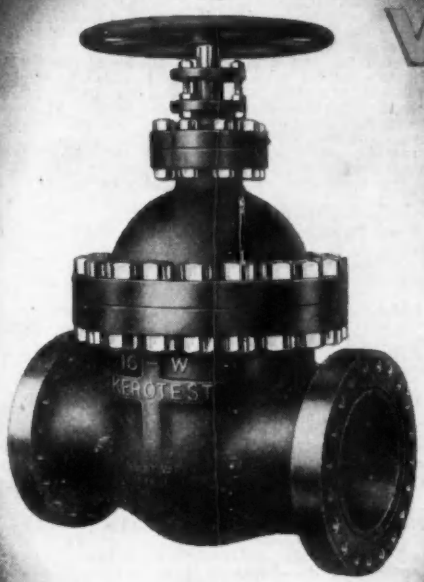

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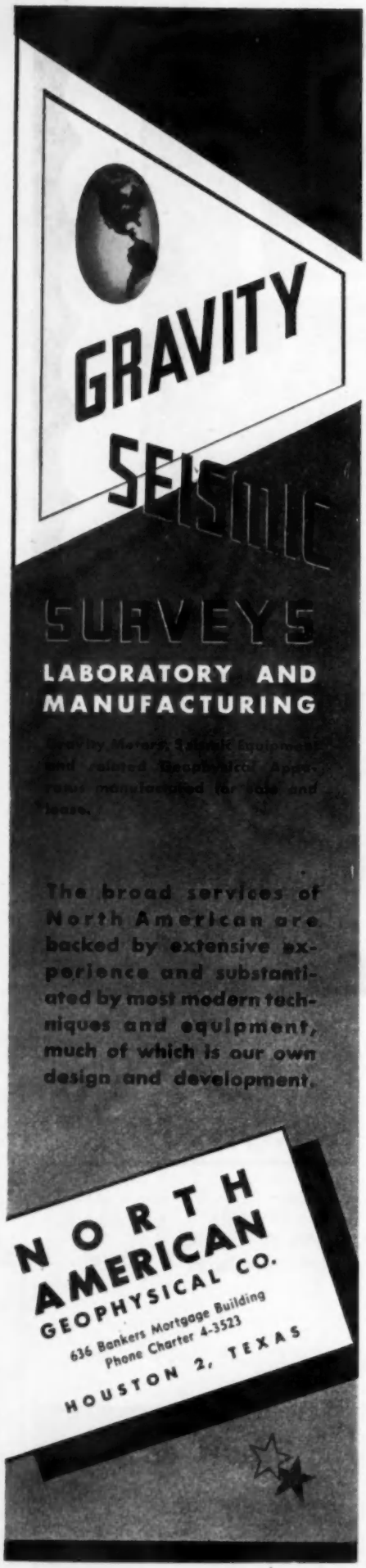
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Washington County—Failures: Plymouth Oil Co.'s Chester B. Spies 1, 330 n&e swc 24-13n-30, abnd 1245 ft.

Plymouth Oil Co.'s R. G. Williams 1, nw sw ne 24-13n-30, abnd 2121 ft.

CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Kern County—Failures: Continental's KCL-Stockdale 1, 9-30s-27e, Stockdale area, ran electric log, abnd 8502 ft.

Wm. L. Hernstadt's Kernstadt 1, 24-27s-19e, Antelope Hills area, no oil showings, abnd 4003 ft.

Rothschild-Bender Oil Operations' Sheep Springs 5, 17-29s-21e, Sheep Springs area, pb 2360 ft, abnd 3553 ft.

U. S. Drilling Co.'s Garner 1, 24-28s-28e, Shark Tooth area, Vedder 2640 ft, ran electric log, abnd 2695 ft, gray sd.

Universal Oil Cons.'s Orloff 1, 23-32s-23e, Midway-Sunset area, Etchegoin 2224 ft, Miocene 2733 ft, abnd 3250 ft.

Kings County—Failure. H. H. Magee, Operator's Von Glahn 2-1, 2-23s-21e, Tulare Lake area, no tests made, abnd 5050 ft.

Los Angeles County—Failure: Loren L. Hillman's West Hawthorne 1, 17-3s-14w, Hawthorne area, ran electric log, no cores, abnd 4602 ft.

CALIFORNIA OUTPOST

Kern County—Edison Extension: Richfield's Cauley 2, 43-16, 16-30s-29e, ¼ mi n Nazu sd prod, pump 183 bbls, 19.5-gr oil, 3.8% wtr, td 4625 ft.

ILLINOIS WILDCATS

Effingham County—Discovery: Ashland O&R Co.'s Weibking 1, se se ne 29-6n-7e, flow 480 bbls, McCl 2856-62 ft, td 2862 ft.

Effingham County—Failure: Standard Drlg. Co.'s Gieseking 1, nw sw ne 19-7n-5e, abnd 2434 ft.

White County—Failure: Phillips' Pearce 1, se se se 35-6s-10e, abnd 3032 ft.

INDIANA WILDCAT

Spencer County—Failure: Geo. Hobbs et al's Lawburg 1, sw nw nw 29-7s-7w, abnd 1198 ft.

KANSAS WILDCATS

Barton County — Failure: Black - Marshall Oil Co.'s Grosshardt 1, sw sw ne 34-17s-11w, Lans 3050 ft, Arb 3320 ft, abnd 3325 ft.

Butler County—Failure: J. E. Morris et al's Holm 1, ne se 22-26s-5e, Lans 1825 ft, KC 2120 ft, Bart 2679 ft, abnd 2750 ft.

Grant County — Gas Discovery: Stanolind's Fegan 1, c 3-27s-39w, Herrington-Krider sd perf 5000 gals acid 2428-50 ft, flow 10 mln gas, td 2605 ft.

Meade County—Gas Discovery: Stanolind's Adams 1, swc 8-35s-30w, Miss lm perf 5850-90 ft, flow 88 mln gas, td 7291 ft.

Norton County — Discovery: Helmerich & Payne's Hansen 1, c sw nw 26-5s-21w, Arb perf 3654-56 ft, swab 120 bbls, td 3656 ft.

Rooks County—Failure: Harbar Drlg. Co.'s Brobst 1, nwc 7-6s-19w, abnd 3645 ft.

Stafford County — Failures: Max Cohen's Langer 1, nw nw ne 4-21s-14w, Doug 3228 ft, Lans 3298 ft, abnd 3632 ft.

Stanolind's Hughes 1, ne nw se 13-23s-12w, Lans 3349 ft, Simp 3693 ft, Arb 3746 ft, abnd 3790 ft.

KENTUCKY WILDCAT

Harden County—Failure: H. W. Teague et al's Benzo Hood 1, 18-G-39, abnd 870 ft.

NORTH LOUISIANA WILDCATS

Caddo Parish—Failure: Bell & Reynolds' Willis 1, 25-22n-16w, abnd 2541 ft.

Richland Parish — Failure: Geo. Schoonmaker et al's Gold Mine 1, n of swc 10-14n-6e, elev 71 ft, Tuscaloosa 3665-75 ft, abnd 5166 ft.

Sabine Parish — Failure: W. I. Nowlan's Brown Lbr. Co. 1, c se sw 11-7n-10w, elev 358 ft, Midway 1920 ft, Chalk 3030 ft, abnd 3581 ft.

SOUTH LOUISIANA WILDCATS

Iberia Parish—Weeks Island Oil Discovery: Shell's Smith-State Lse. 500-1, n 89° 51 mins w 1925 alg nl sect 13 fr nec th s 00° 09 mins w 1439 in 13-14s-6e, stuck drill pipe 3750, perf 13,505-520 ft, flow 112 bbls 40-gr cond, 10/64-in, tp 4350 lbs, gor 17,589/1, world's deepest prod, td 14,025 ft in shale.

Beauregard Parish — Failure: Magnolia's Lutcher-Moore 1-A, 660 n&e of swc sw¼ sw¼ 19-6s-11w, abnd 9006 ft.

MICHIGAN WILDCATS

Allegan County — Failure: C. W. Cook's Simpson 1, se nw ne 29-3n-12w, Traverse 1468 ft, abnd 1645 ft.

Arenac County—Failure: Stork Oil Co.'s Petty 1, se sw nw 25-19n-6e, abnd 700 ft.

Kalamazoo County—Failure: Oil Producer's Siver 1, se se se 26-4s-12w, abnd 1130 ft.

Kent County—Failure: Mich. Consol. Gas Co.'s Phillips 1, nw nw sw 3-10n-10w, abnd 1036 ft.

Lake County—Failure: Rex O&G Co.'s Samuels 1, ne sw ne 24-17n-11w, Dundee 3607 ft, abnd 3790 ft.

Newaygo County—Failure: Jetter and de-Kraft's Bridges 1, n½ ne nw 29-16n-11w, abnd 3695 ft.

NEW MEXICO WILDCAT

Eddy County—Failure: M. D. Bryant et al's Williamson 1, (OWDD) c nw nw 10-21s-31e, elev 3615 ft, salt 950-2970, Delaware li 3935 ft, sand 4170 ft, otd 4185 ft, abnd 4286 ft.

OKLAHOMA WILDCATS

Garfield County—Failure: Herndon et al's Moore 1, nw nw se 14-23n-3w, abnd 4831 ft.

Grady County—Failure: Olson Drlg. Co.'s Pfile 1-B, se sw se 29-3n-7w, abnd 6030 ft.

Hughes County — Discovery: Deep Rock's Hudson 1, ne sw sw 32-7n-10e, Crom 3833-38 ft, flow 360 bbls, 13 mln gas, td 3840 ft.

Hughes County—Failure: Edward Schmidt's Cox 1, se se nw 16-9n-9e, abnd 3399 ft.

Logan County—Failures: Hill & Hill's Datin 1, ne ne se 11-16n-4w, abnd 4898 ft.

Mid-Continent's Acton 1, sw sw sw 21-19n-4w, abnd 5675 ft.

Marshall County—Discovery: Phillips' Gipson 1, se se ne 10-6s-6e, Brom sd 3300-75 ft, 1000 gals acid flow 185 bbls 37.7-gr, td 3482 ft.

Payne County—Failure: Ashland O&R Co.'s Seeliger 1, ne se nw 32-19n-1e, abnd 5251 ft.

Pottawatomie County — Discovery: Kerlyn Oil Co.'s Bourassa 1, nw ne se 21-6n-3e, Layton sd, perf 2919-22 ft, pump 182 bbls 39.5-gr oil, 910 bbls wtr, td 4397 ft.

WEST TEXAS WILDCATS

Martin County—Failure: Mabee O&G Co.'s Mabee 1, c sw sw sect 8, blk 38, T-1-N, G&MMB&A sur, elev 2824 ft, anhy 1960 ft, Yates 2990 ft, brown li 4355 ft, San Andres 4645 ft, abnd 5000 ft.

Scurry County—Failure: Lion Oil Ref. Co.'s McLaughlin 1, 1998 nsl 1831 wel H&TC Ry. 197, blk 97, jkd 460 ft, skid 10 ft south.

Stonewall County—Failure: Norris Stamping & Mfg. Co.'s Ward 1, 2027 nsl 3123 wel H&TC Ry. 292, blk D, abnd 5301 ft.

Terry County—Failure: Woodley Pet. Co.'s Whitt-Gunn (Stanolind) 1, c sw sw PSL 7, blk C-39, elev 3154 ft, anhy 2120 ft, brown li 3960 ft, San Andres 4470 ft, abnd 5250 ft.

WEST TEXAS NEW PAY TEST

Ector County—TXL Field Oil Discovery: Shell's Thomas 1-A, 665 snl 668 ewl T&P Ry. 8, blk 45, T-1-S, ⅞-mi n of Devonian dis, elev 3334 ft, Yates 2850 ft, San Andres 4190 ft, Clear Fork 5270 ft, Wichita-Albany 6650 ft, Base Permian 7850 ft, Devonian 7860 ft, Ellenburger 9695 ft, flow 1547 bbls 44-gr, gor 1192/1, natural via ½-in fr Ellenburger 9705 (casing)-9852 ft.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS WILDCATS

Brown County—Failure: B. C. Mann et al's Goss 1, 450 nsl 1320 wel of BBB&C Ry. sect 10, abnd 883 ft.

Jones County—Failure: Cascade Pet. Co.'s Thompson 1, 2000 s 330 w of nwc of sect 17, but in S.P. Ry. 18, blk 2, elev 1781 ft, abnd 2960 ft.

Concho County — Gas Discovery: Northern Ordnance's Sorrell 1, 2318 snl 2316 ewl sect 206, Eliza Kempner sur A-1743, ¾-mi nw of Eden, 20,500,000 dry gas, 4000 gals acid Pennsylvanian 3294-3302 ft, td 3327 ft.

Shackelford County — Discoveries: A. M. Hagan-W. W. Harvey & H. H. Henderson's J. H. Nail 1, 1940 wel 2640 nsl of E.T. Ry. Co. sect 126, 1¾ mi n by e of prod, elev 1527 ft, pump 62 bbls 34-gr, fr Cook sd 1315-24 ft, td 1380 ft, pb 1324 ft.

Harry P. Key et al (was R. H. Roark-L. F. Hooker-Jones & Stasney's) Green 1, c nw se T&P Ry. 47, blk 11, 1 mi w shallow pool, elev 1691 ft, Bend 3993 ft, Marble Falls 4387 ft, pump 99 bbls 42-gr oil, 8% wtr, 3000 gals acid in Strawn 3010-17 ft, td 4451 ft, pb 3028 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS WILDCAT

Duval County — Failure: Argo Oil Corp.'s Dionicio Garcia 1, 330 fr e&sl 642.8-ac lse 4300 n 330 w of swc sect 38 Jose Marcelo Hinduosa Gr, abnd 5324 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST WILDCATS

Jackson County — Moody Ranch Oil Discovery: Crown Central Pet. Corp.'s W. L. Moody, Jr., 1, 662 sw at ra 4228-ac lse, Nancy McFarland sur, elev 10 ft, pay 8822 ft, perf 12 shots 8832-40 ft, flow 77.68 bbls 46.3-gr, 6/64-in, gor 2610/1, tp 1800, cp 2000, td 9284 ft.

Jackson County — Failures: Louis Crouch's S. G. Drushell 1, 330 fr ne&sel 160-ac lse, Morris & Cummings sect 13, abnd 6017 ft.

R. N. Ranger's H. Landa 1, 330 fr n&el 139-ac lse, J. Pierce sur, abnd 4510 ft.

Jim Wells County—Failure: Sinclair Prairie's

Florence S. Greenbaum 1, 1650 fr sl 330 fr el blk 17 310-ac lse, Magnolia Fig & Orange Colony, e edge Magnolia City, abnd 6316 ft.

Refugio County—Failure: United Prod. Co.'s Leopold Veslka 1, 467 fr nwl 2800 fr sl 235.1-ac lse, Bonnie View subdvn sect "A," abnd 6564 ft.

San Patricio County—Oil Discovery: Bridwell Oil Co.'s Bertha C. Willmann 1, 330 fr sel 330 fr swl 148.6-ac lse, Delgado Gr, perf 4553-56½ ft, flow 132 bbls 22.5-gr, 5/32-in, td 4563 ft.

Victoria County—Failure: Navarro Oil Co.'s E. L. Byrnes 1, 467 fr nw&swl 199-ac lse, T&NO sur 6, blk 9, abnd 6534 ft.

UPPER TEXAS COAST WILDCATS

Wharton County—S. Hillje Gas Discovery: Sam G. Harrison T. N. Mauritz et al 1, 467 fr n&wl sect 11 & 12 M&C sur, 440-ac lse, se Hillje, sand 5210 ft, perf 18 shots 5226-32 ft, flow 2 bbls 41.2-gr, 3/16-in, gor 500,000/1, tp 880 lbs, td 7510 ft.

Wharton County— S. Hillje 1st Oil Discovery: Sam G. Harrison's G. P. Willis, Wallace and Hancock 1, 466 fr s&wl se¼ sw¼ sect 14 L L Miller sur, 1700 ne Harrison Mauritz 1 in nwc sect 11, on 100-ac lse, sand 5230 ft, perf 21 shots 5230-44 ft, flow 103 bbls 28.5-gr, 7/64-in, gor 600/1, tp 690 lbs, td 6534 ft.

UPPER TEXAS COAST NEW PAY TEST

Colorado County—Freisberg Oil Discovery: Sinclair Prairie's Tulane Gordon 1, 660 fr n&wl Peter Piper sur, 100-ac tr, 4375 s sw of Thompson 1, disc well, dual comp, perf 20 shots 8475-95 ft, (zone 12) flow 41.4 bbls 73-gr oil, 1,910,000 gas, 3/16-in, cp 1725 lbs; perf 15 shots 8915-30 ft, 60 shots at 8860-70 ft, (zone 14), flow 119.3 bbls 59.3-gr oil, 1,870,000 gas, 3/16-in, tp 2795 lbs, td 11,727 ft.

EAST TEXAS WILDCATS

Hunt County—Failure: Ohio Oil Co.'s Popper 1, 1461 snl 1936 wel of O. M. Roberts sur 23, 2½ mi se Cash, elev 479 ft, Austin 2274-2300 ft (faulted), Woodbine 2820 ft, Dexter 3054 ft, Georgetown 3437 ft, Paluxy 4278 ft, Glen Rose 4588 ft, anhy 5223 ft, Massive anhy 5355-5484 ft, L. Glen Rose 5630 ft, Travis Peak 5778 ft, Cotton Valley 7043 ft, Buckner 8625 ft, Smackover 9190 ft, abnd 9390 ft.

EAST TEXAS NEW PAY TEST

Wood County—Coke Field Oil Discovery: Amerada's Faulk 3, 467 out nwc of 96.56-ac lse, Jas. Knight sur, offset 6300-ft Paluxy, elev 501 ft, Woodbine 4440 ft, Georgetown 5085 ft, Paluxy 6250 ft, Glen Rose 6591 ft, 1st anhy 7460 ft, Massive anhy 7637-7760 ft, Bacon 7792-7819 ft, Gloyd 7956-70 ft, Young 8083-8112 ft, Travis Peak 8275 ft, open flow 1,800,875 gas, 102 bbls dist, ¼-in, fr Young perf 8080-8130 ft, td 8375 ft.

NORTH TEXAS WILDCATS

Archer County—Oil Discovery: L. T. Burns et al's Benson 1-E, 330 snl 467 ewl TE&L Co. sect 1808, 3¾ mi nw nearest deep prod, elev 1137 ft, Bend 4593 ft, Mississippi 5140 ft, pump 75 bbls, 1000 gals acid Bend perf 4594-4600 ft, td 5428 ft.

Archer County—Failures: Cain & Neal Drlg. Co.'s Skinner 1, 150 snl 750 ewl blk 29, J. W. Harris subdvn, abnd 1525 ft.

A. R. Dillard-Frank Wood's Carter 1, 150 out swc sect 39, blk 5, Clark-Plumb sur, abnd 1155 ft.

Clay County—Oil Discovery: Continental's A. E. Thomas 1, 330 snl 990 ewl sect 34, Freestone CSL sur, 2 mi n Newport 6½ mi se of 6500-ft Simpson discovery, nearest prod, elev 1081 ft, Bend 5750 ft, Simpson 6734 ft, Ellenburger 6920 ft, pump 23 bbls 37-gr, Strawn perf 4130-50 ft, td 7106 ft, pb 4250 ft.

Young County—Failure: Dunlap & Graham's Taack 1, 330 out nwc TE&L Co. sect 248, elev 1156 ft, Palo Pinto 2000 ft, abnd 3014 ft.

WESTERN CANADA WILDCAT

Southern Saskatchewan—Aberdeen: Saskatoon-Aberdeen G&O Co.'s Aberdeen 1, lsd 9 6-39-2w3rd, abnd 1783 ft.

WILDCAT STARTS

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County: Continental's Buehler 1, 14-2s-11w, ru.

Kern County: Glen H. Mitchell's S. P. 1, 33-26s-28e, lcn.

Richfield Oil Corp.'s Fairfield Fee D-1, 1-31s-22e, spud.

Richfield's Smith 88-1, 1-30s-28e, lcn.

Richfield's Lerdo 2, 33-28s-27e, lcn.

Richfield's Smith & Crawford 1, 3-31s-22e, ru.

Florian Trinajstich's No. 1, 24-29s-28e, rig.

FLORIDA

Charlotte County: Humble's Lownes-Treadwell 1-A, c sw ne 17-42s-23e, skid dk moved fr jnkd hole, ru.

ILLINOIS

Clay County: H. Luttrell et al Phillips 1, sw nw sw 11-4n-7e, lcn.

Clinton County: Joe L. May's Prashun Est. 1, sw sw sw 31-2n-2w, lcn.

Edwards County: Lario O&G Co.'s Kinzie 1, se se ne 16-1s-10e, dr.

Hamilton County: Texas Co.'s Jenkins 1, nw nw nw 9-5s-5e, lcn.

Macoupin County: George Cassens' Ernst 1, sw sw se 24-8n-6w, lcn.

Wabash County: Ryan Oil Co.'s Joeachin 1, ne nw ne 36-1s-14w, lcn.

Wayne County: B. Davis et al Lowe 1, (OWDD) s½ se ne 5-1s-6e, dr.

Pure's Holland 1, sw sw se 13-1s-8e, lcn.

J. W. Sheridan et al Knapp 1, ne nw sw 23-2n-5e, lcn.

White County: Ashland O&R's Davis 1, se nw se 1-8s-8e, lcn.

INDIANA

Daviess County: J. W. Cannon's Baker 1, sw sw sw 35-3n-6w, lcn.

KANSAS

Butler County: O. J. Connell et al's Butler Farm 1, sw sw ne 6-26s-6e, dr.

Cowley County: Ace Gutowsky's Trimper 1, se se ne 1, 11-35s-3e, c&p.

Edwards County: Texas Co.'s Christman 1, sw sw ne 11-24s-20w, lcn.

Kingman County: Vickers' Carrick 1, sw sw nw 28-30s-8w, dr 800 ft.

B&R Drlg.-Gore's Carter 1, nec 1-30s-10w, lcn.

Meade County: Stanolind's H. G. Adams 1, swc 7-35s-29w, lcn.

Marion County: Phil Han Oil Co.'s Klassen 1, sw se se 18-21s-1e, dr 920 ft.

Phillips' Bernhard 1, se se sw 24-21s-1e, lcn.

Rice County: Sheffler Drlg. Co.'s Inscher 1, sec sw 7-21s-9w, dr 110 ft.

Reno County: Hershfield & Co.'s Duepser 1, ne cor nw 7-24s-7w, lcn.

Russell County: Simpson Noble - Vickers' Oliver 1, nw of sw 9-15s-11w, lcn.

Sedgwick County: Eldorado Refg. Co.'s Fuller 1, sw sw se 36-29s-2e, lcn.

Sumner County: Eldorado Refg. Co.'s Holman 1, se se ne 26-33s-2e, lcn.

Woodson County: Donovan Engr. Co.'s Eads 1, nw ne ne 10-25s-15e, sd 950 ft.

KENTUCKY

Webster County: Iley Browning's Knight 1, 10-M-24, dr.

NORTH LOUISIANA

Caddo Parish: H. M. McBride et al's Texas Co.-J. S. Jolly 1, 27-22n-15w, 3500-ft or Rodessa test.

Jackson Parish: Shell's Tremont Lbr. Co. 2, 100 s&e of c 23-15n-1w, Travis Peak test.

Madison Parish: Roy L. Fisher et al's Westmoreland Unit No. 1, 1980 ft w&s of the nec 27-17-11e.

Ouachita Parish: California Co.'s Walter Maxey 1973 ft fr nl, 1976 ft fr el 32-18-1e, 2 mi w of the Calhoun townsite.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

Iberville Parish: Noble & Baker's W. E. Caldwell 1, s 18° 15 mins w 2000 th n 71° w 400.3 fr nec of 52-9s-2e, S. St. Gabriel area, Margulina test.

MICHIGAN

Kent County: Smith Pet. Co.'s Sherk 1, c se se 21-5n-10w, rig.

Muskegon County: Ohio Oil Co.'s Young 1, nw nw se 34-9n-14w, dr.

Oceana County: C. W. Teater's Ryan 1, s½ nw nw 16-16n-16w, lcn.

Otsego County: Sun's Ward 1, c ne 19-29n-4w, lcn.

Hanson 1, c ne 20-29n-4w, lcn.

Ottawa County: C. A. Perry's Driesenga 1, nw nw ne 8-5n-14w, dr.

MISSISSIPPI

Jasper County: Angle & Angle's George McCollum 1, c nw sw nw 15-2n-10e, lcn.

Yazoo County: Skelly's A. Bridgeforth 1, c ne ne ne 20-12n-2e, lcn.

MISSOURI

Nodaway County: O. R. Newcomer's Wallace 1, nwc 10-65n-36w, lcn.

OKLAHOMA

Creek County: L. B. Jackson's Keys 1, ne nw ne 11-18n-10e, rum.

Hughes County: Ed. A. Schmitt's 1, ne nw sw 24-8n-8e, spud.

Kay County: Prunty Prod. Co.'s Fee 1, nw nw ne 28-28n-3e, rig.

Lincoln County: Ray L. Kemp's Dillion 1, nw nw sw 25-17n-6e, rum.

Okfuskee County: W. B. Pine Estate's Thomburg 1, ne ne nw 35-12n-10e, dr.

Amerada's Canard 1, se se ne 16-10n-10e, lcn.

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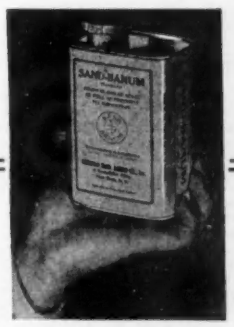

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Phillips' Airport 1, ne ne 8-12n-4w, lcn.

Harper Turner's Bailey 1, se nw 28-14n-2w, rig.

Pottawatomie County: J. F. Smith's Atwater Fundis 1, nw ne 19-7n-3e, c&p.

Stephens County: Lundy & Shears' Thomas 1, sw sw nw 1, 23-1n-6w, lcn.

WEST TEXAS

Crockett County: Moore Exploration Co.-Stanolind-Magnolia's Halff-Bivins 1, 660 out swc of w 160-ac of I&GN Ry. 65, blk 1, 7500-ft Ellenburger test.

Dawson County: W. H. Black et al's Flenniken 1, c se ne T&P Ry. 11, blk 36, T-4-N, 6000-ft Clear Fork test.

Ector County: Texas Co.'s W. E. Connell 29, 659 snl 1989 ewl PSL 9, blk B-16, 1½ mi w of Penwell fld, mim for 9000-ft Ellenburger test.

Stanolind et al's C. Scharbauer 3-Q, (Goldsmith deep test) c ne sw PSL 12, blk A, offset San Andres prod.

Floyd County: Geo. P. Livermore's C. Alexander 1, 660 ft out nec of sect 345, J. C. Cooper sur A-2041, 6500-ft Clear Fork test.

Martin County: Mabee O&G Co.'s John Mabee 1-B, c sw sw G&MMB&A 14, blk 39, T-2-N, 5000-ft San Andres test.

Winkler County: Ohio Oil Co.-Sinclair Prairie's L. E. Evans 1, c sw sw PSL 27, blk 40, 6500-ft Clear Fork test; may continue to Ellenburger.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS

Jones County: Ted Weiner and Lico's V. S. Turner 1, 330 out nec se¼ sect 26, Deaf & Dumb Asylum Lands, 2000-ft cable test.

Parker County: Continental's J. W. Dobbs, Jr., 1, 990 n 330 e of swc of Hugh Brown sur A-79, 2½ mi se Poolville, 6600-ft Ellenburger test.

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS

LaSalle County: Quintana Pet. Corp.'s South Tex. Synd. 5-F, 10,300 fr m/sly/sec "A" lse 25,625 fr nwc "E" lse, se Washburn fld, 96,000-ac lse, T. W. House sur 45, 7000-ft test.

Milam County: Curtis Kelly-Don McGregor's Ellison Bros. 1, 330 out of nwc 321-ac lse, A. L. Taylor sur, 5000-ft test.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Duval County: J. W. Gorman's J. Alanis 1, 330 fr swl 990 fr sel M. Alanis sur 20, 160-ac lse, 4800-ft test.

LOWER TEXAS COAST

Fayette County: Clark & Cowden's J. B. Paulus Est. 1, 330 fr n&wl T. H. Harris sur, mi.

Jackson County: Moore & Ahern's A. Michalek Sr. 1, 330 fr n&wl 80-ac lse, J. J. Linn sur sect 9, 7000-ft test.

H. J. Porter's Joe Volkmer 1, 2000 fr sel 330 fr sel 134.6-ac lse, Tacitus Clay sur, 2900-ft test.

Lavaca County: W. Stewart Boyle's R. Pohler 1, 467 fr el 660 fr sl 70-ac lse, Jas. Callahan sur, mi for 7500-ft test.

TEXAS GULF COAST

Brazoria County: P. H. Pewitt's R. C. Storris et al 2-A, 886 fr el 990 fr sl of e 125-ac of 250-ac tr, Jared E. Groce 5 Lge Gr, 50 ft fr No. 1 dry hole, Stratton Ridge, elev 30 ft, 1500-ft test.

Tyler County: General Cride's Mattie Wilson 1, 494 w 900 s of sec MEP&P sur on 1071-ac lse in Mrs. Elam Cherry sur, 7500-ft test.

Wharton County: El Campo Rice Milling Co.'s John Mach 1, 1320 fr el 330 fr nl 160-ac lse, I&GN sur sect 28, 6300-ft test.

Hudgins, Ferguson & Hutchins' F. B. & Donald Duncan 2, 2750 n of No. 1, start sly/sec Alexander Edgar sur go 7750 n alg wly/el 1800 w at ra, 3000-ac lse, 4000-ft test.

EAST TEXAS

Bowie County: Ray-Woolf-Jerry Hawkins-J. K. Wadley's P. S. Clark 1, 660 out nec 114-ac tr, or 660 snl 4550 wel of MEP&P Ry. Co. sur A-428, 6 mi n by w of Texarkana, rur for Smackover test.

Navarro County: J. L. Collins & Co.'s R. R. Greenlee 1, 467 fr sel 467 fr m/w/nel of 289-ac tr, or 3450 fr nwl 6350 fr m/w/nel of Robt. Carodine sur, 3 mi e of Eureka, 7500-ft Travis Peak test.

Red River County: Homer W. Snowden-H. C. Owen & W. C. Curry's Southern Line Lbr. Co. 1, 360 snl 400 ewl of 63-2/3-ac tr, or 2640 ewl 360 snl Samuel Pew sur, 3000-ft test.

NORTH TEXAS

Archer County: L. T. Burns et al's J. A. Love 1, 1650 out swc sect 76, blk 4, Clark-Plumb sur, 6000-ft Ellenburger test.

Geo. W. Cooper et al's J. J. Perkins 1-B, 330 out swc blk 20, Denton CSL, Lge 3, 4500-ft Ellenburger test.

Baylor County: C. G. Hart et al's Howe 1, 150 out nwc of F. Cooper sur A-1009, 1900-ft test.

Childress County: Ohio Oil Co.'s E. A. Gibson 1, 800 nsl 720 ewl of W&NW Ry. 484, blk H, 6500-ft test.

Cooke County: Texas Co.'s E. G. Ramsey 1, 330 out swc of B. Lusk sur A-569, mim for 2500-ft test.

Throckmorton County: Bridwell Oil Co.'s C. McKeichen 2, 850 nsl 800 wel of E. E. Hull sur A-216, lcn.

Bridwell Oil Co.'s M. Richards 3, 1067 snl 390 ewl of lot 16, A. J. Morgan sur, 2000-ft test.

Young County: O. K. Drlg. Co.'s C. W. West 1, 150 e 100 s of nec of sect 1366, in TE&L Co. sect 3401, 1000-ft test.

WESTERN CANADA

South Alberta Plains — Milk River: Hugh Fraser-A. E. Crumley & Sons' Fraser-Alberta Government 1, nw lsd 4 13-2-11w4th, elev 2960 ft, ru cable tools.

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1— 7,500 barrel welded closed steel tank.
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1—Parkersburg SC 11 pumping unit, stroke 5′ to 11′ in excellent condition. At a bargain price.

Jos. Greenspon's Son Pipe Corp., National Stock Yards, St. Clair County, Illinois.

FOR SALE: Three light steam rotary rigs, capable of drilling 3,500′; one Fairbanks-Morse powered rotary rig having 8" Johnson drawworks, capable of drilling 5,000′. All located in Oklahoma Panhandle gas field. If interested inquire The Clay Brothers Drilling Company, Inc., 1804 Fair Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas.

LEASES, DRILLING ACREAGE, ETC.

■ Driller, when you want a sizable lease 15/16 free for completed well first year, let us know. John H. Smith, 406 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Longview, Texas.

SITUATION WANTED

■ Petroleum Engineer, 25, single, draft deferred, B.S. 1942 in petroleum engineering desires position in reservoir engineering department of oil company. Address: Box 29, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

■ Geologist - Petroleum Engineer—with wide experience, wishes to join independent company. Address: Box 34, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

HELP WANTED

■ Wanted by a consulting geophysical organization, Petroleum Engineers with Hayward Mud-logging experience or its equivalent. Immediate openings in Venezuela. Excellent opportunity for advancement to managerial positions throughout the world. Address: Box 36, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

■ MAP DRAFTSMAN with some knowledge of oil field operations. Chicago location. State age, experience and salary expected and submit sample of lettering. Address: Box 33, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

WANTED

Metallurgist

Electrical Instrument Engineer
(preferably with E.E. degree)

Rockbit Designer

by one of largest oil tool manufacturers in Southern California. Specify which position you are applying for. Send complete data about yourself in first letter. Fine openings for right men. Salary open. Address: Box 28, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

NOTICES

■ FUR TRAPPING LANDS WANTED. Reliable Fur Merchant wants to lease, or will operate and supervise for owner muskrat trapping lands, long or short term basis. Write George W. Falgout, 308-310 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, La.

■ Submit your drilling deals for our investigation. We are in position to finance a few good ones. Harry Culver, Petroleum Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

■ On June 1 we have a new Sullivan No. 200 Core Drill that will be available for contract. This drill is mounted on a new truck, has new water truck and drill rod truck, new drill rods and experienced crews to run 24 hours per day. C & L Drilling Company, P. O. Box 559, Lubbock, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY

■ Desirous of purchasing one or two Askania Vertical Magnetometers, new or old model. Address: Box 25, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

■ WANTED TO BUY: Producing leases with drilling locations, prefer in Texas. H. D. Biles, Box 710, Fort Worth, Texas.

■ WANTED TO BUY: Shot Hole Rig complete —Details first letter. James Feese, Mills, Wyoming.

ADVERTISING RATES

TRADING POST SECTION

Regular classified advertisements for this special section, set in type this size without border, take flat-rate of 7 cents per word for the first insertion and 5 cents per word for each subsequent insertion of same copy. Display advertisements for this section, set in suitably larger type with ruled border, are $5.00 per inch for the first insertion and $4.00 per inch for subsequent insertions. Remittance must accompany copy which should be sent to:

Trading Post Section, The Oil Weekly
P. O. Box 2608 Houston 1, Texas

SQUEAKS from the BULL WHEEL

That Evens It

"That skinny girl over there is wearing next to nothing."

"Yeah, and she's wearing it next to nothing."

Signs of the Times

"I'm wearing my old undies and saving my new expensive ones."

"What for? A rainy day?"

"No, dearie, a windy day."

Bringing Up Father

Pop: "My goodness, you ask a lot of questions! I'd like to know what would have happened if I'd asked as many questions when I was a boy."

Junior: "Maybe you'd have been able to answer some of mine."

Stop Me if You've Heard This

Three slightly deaf tourists were driving into a Texas town.

"Is this Wimberley?" asked one.

"Nope, it's Thursday," said the second.

"Me, too," said the third. "Let's stop and have one."

He Peeked

Sherlock Holmes, the great detective, died and went to heaven, where he found everybody in a state of agitation.

It was explained to him that Adam and Eve were strangely missing.

"Oh, is that all?" said he, and disappeared into a throng of angels, returning a moment later with the missing couple, who had disguised their faces. Reluctantly, they explained that for many centuries they had been objects of curiosity to new arrivals and they had finally decided to disguise themselves in order to gain a little privacy.

"But how," Adam asked the detective, "were you able to recognize us so easily?"

"Elementary, my dear Adam," replied Sherlock. "You and Eve are the only angels up here without any navels."

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Core Drills
Shot Hole Drills

ROUSE Manufacturing Company
3511 Milam Phone J 2-4377
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Definitions

Conceit: A form of I-strain.

Chic clothes: Garments so designed that she can be seen in the best of places.

Conscience: Something that gets a lot of credit which really belongs to cold feet.

Flirt: A woman who believes it's every man for herself.

Cause for Murder

"That guy over there is annoying your wife."

"Why, he isn't even looking at her!"

"That's what's annoying her."

Postwar Improvement

One of those sandlotters now roaming the outfields of some major league teams came sheepishly to the bench after missing three flies in one inning. "Guess I need glasses," said he to the irate manager.

"Glasses! You're too far gone for that. What you need is radar!"

Doctor's Orders

"Did the doctor really mean it when he said you wouldn't live a week if you didn't stop chasing women?"

"I'll say he did. I've been chasing his wife!"

Breezy

"Was it cold in the Aleutians?"

"Cold? Say, it was so cold that when they took my appendix out it was chapped!"

Undercover Report

"Marry my daughter? Certainly not. Why, you couldn't even keep her in underwear."

"Well, you don't, either."

Poet's Nook

My lady, be wary of Cupid
And hark to the lines of this verse;
To let a fool kiss you is stupid,
To let a kiss fool you is worse.

Modern Mother Goose

Young Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get the ice man a bracer;
But hubby came in
And instead of the gin
The ice man got only the chaser.

Correction, Please

The doctor was arriving at Rastus' house to deliver the family's 13th baby.

To soothe the rattled father, he observed as he opened his instrument case, "Rastus, that's a pretty white duck out in the road. Is it yours?"

"Duck? Doc, dat ain't no duck. Hit's a stork with his legs wore off."

Travel Is So Broadening

"You used to say I was all the world to you."

"Yeah, but I've learned some geography since then."

Advanced Mathematics

"Why did you quit teaching school to join the chorus?"

"Oh, there's more money in showing figures to the older boys."

"Best Bet Yet"

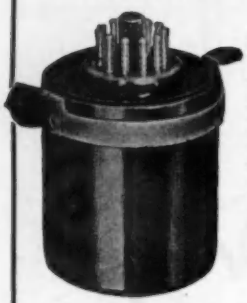
CLEAN LINES

A clean wire line helps your crew. They can work safer and better on a clean floor, free from drippings. With a Patterson-Ballagh Wire Line Wiper the line is stripped completely of mud and oil. A compact steel housing contains a spiral rubber which is inexpensive and easily replaced. The rubber wipes the line as it comes out of the hole. Sparkproof. Use one on every well. Now made of PBX, Patterson-Ballagh's new synthetic rubber.

See Composite Catalog

Patterson-Ballagh WIRE LINE WIPERS
Los Angeles 1 Houston 10 New York 6

GEOPHYSICAL TRANSFORMERS



sealed against Sub tropical humidity—"Sextuplex shielding," improved uniformity, minimum size and weight, *plug-in terminal block.

* *Also available with terminal lugs.*

GEOPHONE CABLE

Full line of Geophysical electronic supplies.

HARRISON EQUIPMENT COMPANY
1422 SAN JACINTO PHONE PRESTON 4149
HOUSTON • TEXAS
ELECTRONIC & OIL EXPLORATION SUPPLIES

Oil City's Good Castings are enlisted in the Battle of Production.

OIL CITY BRASS WORKS

Founders • MANUFACTURERS • *Machinists*
Beaumont, Texas, U. S. A.

Why Use Tubing?
you can
PUMP MORE OIL
with
LAMTEX
Casing Pumps

For the whole story, illustrated, phone or write

LAMTEX EQUIPMENT CORP.
2501 Virginia St. Fort Worth, Texas
Phone 2 6860

See LAMTEX, Composite Catalog, pages 1570-1571

MEN IN THE INDUSTRY NEWS

John W. Brice, executive vice president and director of The Carter Oil Company, affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), will become assistant coordinator of Jersey's world-wide producing activities on June 1.

John W. Brice

Brice, who will be with the New York office, has resigned his position with The Carter Oil Company effective on that date.

After graduating from the University of Texas in 1927, Brice spent two years as a field geologist for Humble Oil & Refining Company in West Texas. He became district geologist at Brenham on the Texas Gulf Coast in 1929 and was transferred to Caripito, Venezuela, as division geologist of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela in 1931.

From 1934 until moved to the Jersey New York office in 1937, he was chief geologist of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela. In 1939 he returned to Venezuela as assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela and the Lago Petroleum Corporation.

Brice went to Carter in April, 1942.

R. W. Beatty has been appointed assistant cycling plant superintendent of the Katy Gas Cycling Plant, Katy, Texas, for Humble Oil & Refining Company. He is a graduate of Rice Institute and started work with Humble in the natural gas and gasoline department. He has been active in the construction and operation of the Conroe natural gasoline plant. He was also plant superintendent in charge of the Dickinson gasoline plant and assistant superintendent of the Tomball gasoline plant.

Ernest O. Thompson, member of the Texas Railroad Commission, has reported to Washington as a colonel in the Army quartermaster corps. He is a World War I veteran and also had seen previous service in World War II.

H. A. Taylor, for nine years Turner Valley petroleum engineer for British American Oil Company, has joined Continental Petroleums, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada. He will act as field engineer for Continental in the Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec, where that concern has development underway. Taylor is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers.

Fred W. Oudt of Saginaw, head of Shell Oil Company's Michigan geological division, has been named a director of the Oil and Gas Association of Michigan.

E. A. Wahlstrom, former director of production for PAW in District 3, has joined the Gulf Oil Corporation as superintendent of the production department in the Fort Worth Division and assistant to **M. O. Rife,** general superintendent. Wahlstrom will maintain headquarters at Fort Worth. He was the Fort Worth Division petroleum engineer for the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company prior to accepting the chairmanship of the Goldsmith Field (West Texas) Engineering Committee in March, 1937, and resigned December, 1942, to enter the Navy as a lieutenant. The Navy assigned him to the PAW post, which he resigned May 1.

E. A. Wahlstrom

C. E. Davis has been elected vice president in charge of manufacturing, Shell Oil Company, New York, to succeed J. F. M. Taylor, vice president, who is resigning effective June 15. Davis, a native of Oklahoma, went to work with the Shell organization as a shipping clerk in 1917.

E. G. Dahlgren of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission in Oklahoma City, gave an illustrated lecture on "Underground Storage of Natural Gas" before the Shawnee Geological Society.

A. K. Tyson has been elected an assistant secretary of Continental Oil Company, suceeding **E. E. Clark** of Houston. All other officers, headed by **Dan Moran,** president, were reelected.

Ben H. Bland, former Shell Oil Company scout in the West Texas district at Midland, and now with the Army in India, was recently promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant.

C. P. Gregory, Jr., has been appointed export manager of the George E. Failing Supply Company's export office in New York. In anticipation of greatly expanded distribution of its products after the war and the lifting of restrictions on export business, the company, which has headquarters in Enid, Oklahoma, has recently established the export office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

C. P. Gregory, Jr.

MEN IN THE INDUSTRY NEWS

Ross J. Lyons has been appointed California Division manager of Kobe, Incorporated, with headquarters in the Wilson Building, Huntington Park, California.

R. J. Lyons

After attending the engineering school of Oklahoma University and doing varied field work with producing companies, Lyons became associated with the U. S. Engineers in St. Louis as an inspector and hydrographer. He joined Kobe in 1941 at Oklahoma City and was later appointed district manager of the company's operations in the North Texas area.

Dave Smith, who recently joined Western Gear Works, will have headquarters in Los Angeles, California, and will be active in the engineering of oil field products including Pacific-Western pumping units, speed reducers and increasers and bandwheel drives.

Weir R. Goodwin, former regional sales manager, and, during wartime, supplies and distribution manager for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been appointed assistant coordinator of Jersey Standard's foreign marketing.

W. W. Porter, II, formerly a consulting engineer of Los Angeles, has been elected vice president of Pantepec Oil Company, with headquarters in Caracas. Porter joined the company in February.

R. T. White has been named chief geologist for the California division of Barnsdall Oil Company, succeeding the late **E. W. Galliher.** White is a graduate of the University of Washington and has been with the company for about seven years.

Harry D. Aggars, Jr., West Texas production superintendent for the Union Oil Company of California with headquarters at Midland, has been transferred to California, and is succeeded by **Lamar Lunt.**

J. C. Schaefer, field engineer of the Allis-Chalmers Pittsburgh district office, has been appointed branch office manager at Youngstown, Ohio.

He succeeds **E. H. Legler,** who has been transferred to the electrical department at Milwaukee. **L. E. Stacey,** field engineer of the Pittsburgh district office, has been transferred to Wheeling, West Virginia, as a resident field engineer.

Francis E. Fairman, Jr., has been named a vice president in charge of the Peerless Pump Division of Food Machinery Corporation, with headquarters in Los Angeles. He was a former executive with General Electric Company.

F. E. Fairman, Jr.

Clarence M. Frazier, also vice president, who has headed the Peerless Pump Division for the last 18 months, returns to the corporate headquarters in San Jose, California, to assume work in connection with the over-all management.

J. J. Huether has been named assistant manager of the Industrial Divisions, and **W. A. Wirene,** manager of the Industrial Materials Division, Industrial Division, of General Electric Company.

Arthur Kincaid and **W. H. Black,** drilling contractors of Wichita, Kansas, have purchased three strings of tools and will operate in New Mexico and West Texas.

Deaths

Ambrose Delcambre, Texas and Louisiana independent oil operator, died May 24 in Dallas. Delcambre, 62, helped to develop the Jefferson Island oil field in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

Corwin Carleton Abbott, sales manager of the Gas Products Division, Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Company, died in Cleveland May 8, while attending a committee meeting of the American Gas Association. Abbott, 56, became connected with the Pittsburgh firm in 1936, and previous to his sales appointment had served as acting chief engineer since 1941.

Frank S. Preston, 83, pioneer oil operator in West Central Texas, died May 20 in Brownwood.

John D. Wrather, Sr., president of the Overton Refining Company, East Texas producing and refining firm, died May 17 in Dallas, where he had resided for three years. Wrather, 71, built and operated refineries during the early stages of development of the Texas Panhandle, West and East Texas.

John Henry O'Brien, superintendent of gaugers for The Texas Pipe Line Company for six years before his retirement, died May 23 in Houston. O'Brien, 61, started with the company in Bloomington, Illinois, and later worked at Beaumont, Texas.

Increase RESERVES AND PROFITS BY *Secondary Recovery*

EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL CONSULTING
REPRESSURING AND WATER FLOODING
PRODUCTION ENGINEERING SERVICE

- Preliminary Surveys
- Gas Measurements
- Bottom Hole Pressure
- Compressor Plants
- Installation
- Water Treating Plants
- Core Analysis
- Estimate of Results
- Valuations
- Supervision

PETROLEUM ENGINEERS
CABLE & STINE
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

QUAKER

Industrial Rubber Products

In peace or war, Quaker carries on its tradition of Quality with a complete line of Industrial Rubber Goods.

Each product is designed and built to meet the needs and demands—giving the highest degree of service, dependability and economy.

"If there's a way to get it done Quaker will do it."

√ Belting √ Packings √ Hose

WRITE
WIRE
ORDERS

Consult Pages 2505-2506 In The Composite Catalog

QUAKER RUBBER CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA 24
New York 7 Cleveland 15 Chicago 16 Houston 1
Western Territory
QUAKER PACIFIC RUBBER COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES

NEW EQUIPMENT . . . LITERATURE

1—Swivels

King Oil Tools, 210 Terminal Street, Houston, Texas, has introduced a new line of swivels for oil field use. The line supersedes the old GA series of King swivels. Bearings have a different series of the Metric Standard for ball bearings.

Salient features include balls of hammer-forged, alloy steel; ball gudgeon pins of heat-treated, alloy steel; housings of alloy steel castings; washpipes of seamless steel tubes, case hardened; V-type packing; grease lubrication to packings; bronze packing glands; Kelly connection, drill pipe thread, male, left hand, hose connection, National Pipe thread; with other connection furnished to order.

Applications include drilling shallow and medium depth oil wells, drilling water wells, core drilling and geophysical drilling, working over wells, washing down pipe and tubing, running with inside pipe cutting tools, running with fishing tools, and wherever an all-purpose, lightweight swivel is required.

2—Gate Valves

Darling Valve & Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has added a series of Iron Body Taper Seat Wedge Gate Valves designed for use in oil and gas pipe lines, and other industrial services. These valves are regularly made in sizes from 2 to 16 inches, inclusive.

They are available in bronze and alloy mounted or all-iron construction. The recommended pressure for steam is 125 pounds in all sizes; for oil, water, gas and air, 200 pounds in 2 to 12-inch sizes and 150 pounds in the 14 and 16-inch sizes.

No. 11 TS
Inside Screw
Screw Ends

No. 12 TS
Inside Screw
Flange Ends

N. 11 TS OS&Y
Outside Screw
Screw Ends

No. 12 TS OS&Y
Outside Screw
Flange Ends

The bodies and bonnets are made of high strength Darvaliron with generous radii on all curved surfaces to provide extra strength. Stems in the bronze mounted valves are extra large and made from special high strength Duraloy manganese or aluminum bronze. All-iron valves are regularly furnished with cold rolled steel stems. All stems have accurately machined, modified Acme threads for additional strength and operating base.

3—Lighting System

Wire Processing Company, 1480 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, announces a new lighting system for oil field derricks, known as the "Realite" Fluorescent Lighting System.

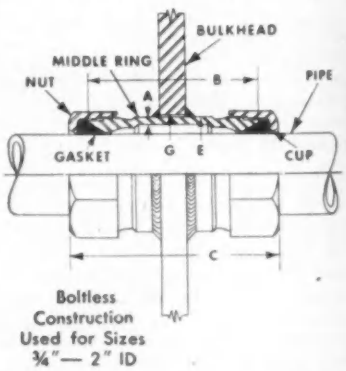
This new lighting system has a wide application in oil field operations. It makes possible the daylight quality of fluorescent lights for drilling and production rigs, pipe line construction, etc., from either AC or DC current. Also, it gives maximum light with minimum glare and is said to be economical in first cost, installation and operation.

For example, on a power drilling rig the system consists of three light strings—one for derrick lighting, one for the floor, and one for the mud pumps and engines; a master lead, four-outlet box from the power plant to the rig floor and three utility strings. Where a separate generating plant is necessary, power is supplied by a power unit which consists of a gas or gasoline driven motor and an AC or DC Generator. Generating plants range from 2½ to 25 KW. The power unit is mounted on skids and has convenient lifting handles attached. A spare kit contains a complete inventory of replacement parts.

The fluorescent fixtures are set in all-steel, water-proof boxes. Tube sockets and caps are water and shock-proof. All strings are equipped with safety twist locks.

4—Bulkhead Seal

Dresser Manufacturing Division of Industries, Inc., Bradford, Pennsylvania,



Boltless Construction Used for Sizes ¾"— 2" ID

has developed a new-type bulkhead seal, the principal use of which is to seal and cushion piping that passes into or

Use This Convenient Coupon for Additional Information

Check below the numbers identifying items on which you want additional information. Mail coupon to The Oil Weekly and your request will be forwarded to the manufacturer.

THE OIL WEEKLY
P. O. Box 2608, Houston 1, Texas, U.S.A.

Please have manufacturers send me, without obligation, more information on items shown in May 28 issue of The Oil Weekly as checked below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Also, I would like more data on products or services advertised by _____

_____ Company on page _____ of this issue.

Name _____ Title _____

Company _____

Address or P. O. Box _____

City _____ State _____

(To avoid delay print or type clearly name, company and mailing address)

through bulkheads and deck penetrations, as on oil tankers. The seal can be used also in the petroleum industry for tank seals and pipes passing through walls or structural members.

The bulkhead seal is essentially a stuffing box gland. It consists of a few accurate, carefully engineered parts, easily and speedily installed, using only regular equipment and an ordinary wrench. Metal parts are of steel. Resilient gaskets are available in plain or armored types.

The seals can be used on all types of lines through which fluids are to pass. Their main advantage is their flexibility.

5—Lubricated Rope

American Chain & Cable Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, has developed a wire rope that is entirely covered with a green-colored lubricant. Tests have proved the superiority of the green lubricant over extensive periods of time.

This "Green-Lube" has high viscosity and maximum capacity for adhesion to the surface of the wires. It has grease-like consistency at normal temperatures and is applied hot and in a molten state by the pressure method which assures complete coverage of every wire as well as stuffing of the voids between wires.

6—Tank Heater

The Brown Fintube Company, Elyria, Ohio, has perfected an immersion type steam tank heater adaptable to any material the viscosity of which can be lowered by heating.

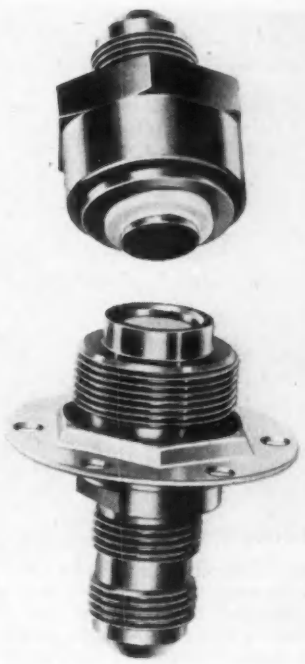
The heater consists of a number of lengths of Brown Fintubes connected in

series, and inlet and outlet steam lines. The heaters have low center of gravity. They can be handled safely by one man, or very easily by two men. Cross handles aid in positioning the heater over the discharge outlet of a tank car or other container, in blocking the heater at various depths, and removing the unit.

The heater is furnished in two sizes.

7—Self-Sealing Couplings

The Aeroquip Corporation, Jackson, Michigan, has developed a line of self-sealing couplings to facilitate the service and maintenance of modern industrial equipment. These couplings, it is claimed, solve the problem of disconnecting liquid



carrying lines without the need of draining the system and priming after reconnection.

Seal is effected by O-Ring embedded in the recess of the coupling body. One half can be provided with a detachable mounting flange.

On connecting the coupling halves, the protruding portion of the left half makes contact with the sleeve of the other body. Simultaneously all air is expelled between the mating parts of the halves, thus preventing it from entering the system. Further movement of the union nut will move the valves until position allowing free passage of fluid is reached.

8—Non-Slip Covering

American Abrasive Metals Company, Irvington, New Jersey, has perfected a new light weight, non-slip composition recommended for use in the oil industry on stairway steps, top walkways on storage tank batteries, in pump stations, or wherever a non-slip covering is needed for floors.

Ferrox, as the material is called, is a synthetic resin containing an abrasive. It will adhere to metal, concrete or wood surfaces and may be applied by trowel or spray gun. The material has a consistency about equal to that of fluid paste. It is applied about 1/32-inch thick, and has a coverage of about 50 square feet per gallon. It can be walked on in from four to six hours. If two coats are desired, the second coat may be applied two hours after the first coat.

Literature

9—Air Compressors

The Jaeger Machine Company, Columbus, Ohio, has available a 28-page catalog on Jaeger air compressors. The line features stationary and portable trailer-mounted, self-powered compressors in sizes from 60 to 500 cubic feet and tractor-mounted and powered units in 160, 210 and 315 cubic feet sizes.

10—Rust Preventors

The Johnston & Jennings Company, 864 Addison Road, Cleveland 14, Ohio, has published Bulletin R-181, describing Rusta Restor, a cathodic, electrical method for preventing rusting of steel tanks, piping, and other steel structures. The bulletin illustrates the action with simple, easy to understand experiments, and includes a table of comparative costs.

11—V-Belt Shock Absorbers

Baroid Sales Division, National Lead Company, 830 Ducommun Street, Los Angeles 12, California, has issued a booklet on V-belt shock absorbers made to fit the bottom of V-belt pulley grooves to provide a firm but resilient cushion for V-belts.

This booklet describes in detail the increased economy and efficiency in V-belt power transmission through the use of this new product. Industrial applications of all types and various examples of use, together with installation and ordering instructions are also included.

12—Tube Cleaners

Thomas C. Wilson, Inc., Long Island City, New York, has issued Bulletin 75 on Wilson Tube Cleaners. This tube-cleaning check list contains illustrations and specifications on various tube cleaners with their application.

13—Pumps

Marlow Pumps, Ridgewood, New Jersey, has published a handbook on pumps, entitled Self-Priming Centrifugal Pumps, which sets forth the principles of centrifugal action, the physics of pumping and the evolution of self-priming centrifugal pumps.

Besides giving basic engineering information, the booklet tells the difference between the types of self-priming cntrifugals, points out where self-primers can be used with best effect, and details how to install and care for them.

14—Corrosion Retarder

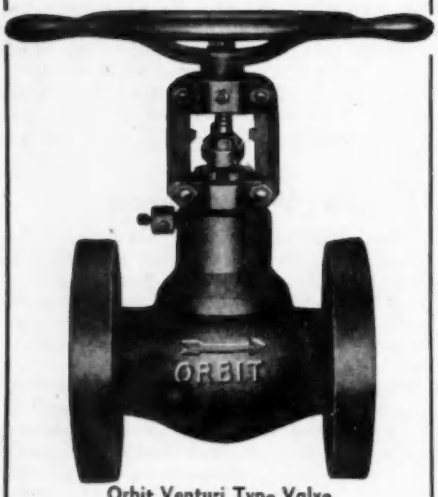
Baroid Sales Division of the National Lead Company, 830 Ducommun Street, Los Angeles 12, has published a booklet on electrolytic corrosion retarding units.

This booklet describes in detail a practical and effective method of protection against electrolytic corrosion for pumping oil wells, old field wash tanks and

ORBIT VALVES

SAND VS. WING VALVES

The **ORBIT VENTURI TYPE VALVE** is manufactured with Stellite "J" Metal Seats which will not only withstand the abrasion of sand but is also corrosion resistant to all types of crude oil.



Orbit Venturi Type Valve

This valve can be furnished thru all fabricators of Xmas Trees or thru any of your local supply stores at a price comparable to that of other leading valves. The Orbit Valve requires no lubrication to effect a seal.

See 1944 Composite Catalog Pages 2193 to 2212

SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES

R. G. "Bob" Cole, Houston, Texas
Phone Fairfax 0057
Warehouse 407 Velasco Street
Houston

Earl F. Warren, Phone 919-W,
Alice, Texas

Rex E. Galloup, Phone 6436,
Lubbock, Texas

ORBIT VALVE COMPANY

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

other tubular installations. Also described, are units for large non-tubular structures such as ships and storage tanks. Other factors such as protection against internal and external corrosion are also covered.

15—Pressure Welding

Pressure Weld Company, 421 Niels Esperson Building, Houston, has published a booklet, "Pipe-Line Pressure Welding, an Automatic Welding Process."

This publication explains and illustrates the oxy-acetlyene pressure welding of pipe lines, a method whereby the parts to be joined are not heated to the fusion temperature, but are forced together under a controlled application of heat and pressure.

16—Geophysical Exploration

Seismograph Service Corporation, Kennedy Building, Tulsa 3, Oklahoma, has published a booklet, "Oil Must Be Found," which explains the fundamental principles of geophysical exploration and also the employment opportunities with Seismograph Service Corporation.

Fundamentals of geophysical exploration are given in detail.

To Distribute Filters

Fred Thilenius, Tulsa equipment dealer, announces that his company has been selected to represent the line of Staynew Filters for air, gases, and liquids manufactured by Dollinger Corporation of Rochester, New York. Representation includes the entire state of Oklahoma.

Use the Coupon

For additional information on these products see coupon on page 94.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Names Assistant Managers

J. O'H. Anderson and H. B. Spackman have been appointed assistant general managers of sales of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh. Anderson has been manager of sales and tubular products and Spackman has been district manager, Philadelphia office.

Other Jones & Laughlin sales office appointments, effective May 1, were:

V. A. Jevon, assistant general manager of sales, to be in charge of Pittsburgh district sales office activities.

C. T. Hapgood, formerly assistant manager of sales, tubular products, to be manager of sales, tubular products.

E. W. Harwell, formerly district sales manager, Chicago office, to be district sales manager, Philadelphia office.

L. C. Berkey, formerly district sales manager, St. Louis office, to be district sales manager, Chicago office.

C. C. Wehling, formerly district sales manager, Pittsburgh office, to be district sales manager, St. Louis office.

Change of office address in Chicago was also announced for the Jones & Laughlin district office and the office of Jones & Laughlin Supply Company from their present locations, to the Field Building, 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3.

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